ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,708—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th Nov.
M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Farcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Micoczi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-4	Rs. 185

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	22nd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st November, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 10th November.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th October 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Segotti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 990; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Beleito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SANTHIA," 5,151 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

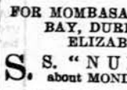
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 4th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "MASSILIA" of 6,000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,332	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.
FRESH OYSTERS
ICE DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS, LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

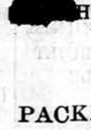
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5½ inches Rs. 37-8.



"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. 24 " " 26 "

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	" 18	Set of 4 Insulators	" 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,

117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.
NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5 4.
A 7-lb. Cannister " for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

DR. W. CRESER, MUS. DOC., OXON,
WILL GIVE AN
ORGAN RECITAL
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, NOV. 6TH,
AT 6 P.M.

1 Old English Organ Concerto.....Stanley
Allegro, Andante. Fugato.
2 { Recit .....Comfort Ye.....Handel
{ Air .....Every Valley .....Handel
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER
3 Solemn Fugue in E Minor .....Bach
4 Violin Solo ...Andante in C .....Mendelssohn
Mr. H. W. ASTELLA.
5 Andante from the Symphony in E .....Sullivan
6 { Recit .....“And God said” .....
{ Air .....“With Verdure Clad”.....Haydn
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
7 { Caprice .....Wolstenholm
{ Coronation March .....Wareing

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer “CAPRI” from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 3rd instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company,
No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. “HIROSHIMA MARU,” from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY who shall be liable to dismissal only by the vote of three-fourths of the whole body of Municipal Commissioners or by the vote of a majority with the concurrence of the President. Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 50. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to

THE PRESIDENT,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
before the 15th instant.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BORA YUSUFALLY SULLEMANJEE, has contracted TO PURCHASE the undermentioned property from BORA ABDOOLALLY CURRIMBHOY.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day; otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Shaikh Adoola Doctor Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264, and New No. 7635, Old Survey No. 1349, New Survey No. 4629, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward C No. 7057, and Street Nos. 62 to 70 and 49 to 59, and which said premises are bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the North by the Mukoond Gazar Street, on or towards the South partly by a private passage and partly by the property belonging to Imam Barah, on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdoola Doctor Street, and on or towards the West by Goolam Mohidin Subedar Street. Dated this 4th day of November, 1902.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

ALSO

ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined,

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India. For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LD.

WHEREAS I, the Undersigned, EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI of EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI & Co., Iron and Paint Merchants, of No. 117 Cawasji Patel Tank Road, near Null Bazar, Bombay, have been selling White Zink Paint in Kegs purporting to be the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. though the Paint contained in the said Kegs was not of the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. and the Kegs in question bore thereon COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARKS of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. which had been affixed to the same by me and whereas proceedings have been instituted against me at the instance of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with selling some of the Kegs above referred to.

NOW I do hereby EXPRESS MY REGRET that I have INFRINGED the TRADE-MARK of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, LD. in the manner abovementioned and humbly APOLOGIZE to Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., for having done so.

I further agree that the said Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., or their representatives in Bombay may advertise or make such use of this apology as they may think fit,—Dated this 21st day of October, 1902.

(Sd.) ઇબ્રાહીમજી આમદભાઇ,
i.e., EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI.

Witness:
(Sd.) VERNON B. F. BAYLEY,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Interpreted by
(Sd.) H. P. BYRAMJI,
Managing Clerk,
Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Solicitors,
30, Esplanade Road.

18TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1902 AHMEDABAD.

NOTIFIED that the period for receiving applications for exhibits for the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1902, which is to be held in Ahmedabad in connection with the Eighteenth Indian National Congress, has been extended to 5th December 1902. Exhibitors are requested to send in their applications to the General Secretary, Indian Industrial Exhibition 1902, Ahmedabad, before that date.

2. His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao G.C.S.I., Gaekwar of Baroda, will perform the opening Ceremony of the Exhibition on 15th December, 1902.

3. The following Railway Companies have kindly consented to carry exhibits to and from Ahmedabad at first class REDUCED RATES, on production of a certificate from the General Secretary:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway including R. M. Railway; G. I. P. Railway; Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Southern Maharatta Railway; Morvi Railway; B. G. J. P. Railway; Bengal North-Western Railway; East Indian Railway; Madras Railway; North Western Railway; Jodhpoor-Bikaner Railway; Assam-Bengal Railway; Rohilkhand and Kamaun Railway.

4. The charges for additional space have been cancelled altogether. The Registration fee of Rupee one only will be charged from the exhibitors.

5. The following Rajas and gentlemen have kindly consented to award medals and prizes in the Sections noted below:

His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I.—Rs. 2,000.—prizes and medals; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limdi—Section VI. J. and glass work; Section VIII. Toys of Earth; Section X. Iron Nut-crackers; Section XV. Ivory Bangles. His Highness the Rana of Porebunder—Section VI, XIII. His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh—A medal for Brass work—to a subject of the State, Section IX Implements of Agriculture to the artisans of Gujarat and Kathiawar. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,—Section II (Gold Medal). The Vazir Saheb of Junagadh—a prize to a subject of the State.

The following Rajas and gentlemen have kindly consented to be the patrons of the Exhibition:—

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 30 years proves their great value.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th Instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly consisting of three separate pieces of land) with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the Sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,025 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, partly by the property of Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee Khatoke, and partly by the property of Motibai, widow of Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, on the west by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of the said Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by a Sweeper's passage, and partly by the Parsee Fire-temple called or known as Dadysett's Agiary, and on the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Sethna, partly by the property of the said Jamsetji Framji Khatoke, partly by the property of the said Motibai, widow, partly by the property of Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha, partly by the property of Cowasjee Eduljee Mody, partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondee, partly of the property of Bezanjee Allbless, and partly by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Framjee Petit, and which said piece of land, messuages and hereditaments were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 10-12, and are now assessed under Nos. 2127, Hornby Road, and No. 10-12, Bomonjee Lane, and were in Nos. 1365 and 1390, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 186, 188, and 189, Collector's new Nos. 5041, 5045, old Survey Nos. 1258, 1269 and 6, and new Survey Nos. 9398 and 9395, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Damoder Mahadevjee :—

Ex. S. S. Neidenfels,
33 B and Co. 15—1 case tropical cloth.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness
1 powerful grey waler gelding, 16 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness,
1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order with a handsome chestnut Arab horse and a set of brass mounted harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A large quantity of surplus stock of an English firm consisting of bentwood arm chairs, tin and enamelled ware, leather bags, footballs, football, English canvas stretchers, tennis bats, cricket bats, stoves, games, water filters, ice-cream machines, freezers, patty pans, jelly mould, pie dishes, leather water bottles, &c. &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 115, and 117, Charniwadi Lane, Nos. 189-193, Lobar Chawl Street, Nos. 12, 12, 1 and 2, 21-23 and 25-27 (1), Antobawadi Lane, Nos. 9-11, 42-46, 50-60 and 43, Patakwadi Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Under instructions from Javeri Maneckial Ghelabhoy, the executor of the late Jain Philosopher, Mr. Veerchand Raghao Jee Ghandi, B.A., Barrister-at law, M. R. A. S. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms very valuable library of the above named deceased.

Consisting of books, on buddhism, Theosophical books, books on Jainism, books on philosophy and literatures, law books, books on education, Medical books, books on history and biography, Commercial books, books on arts, industries and ethetic, books on astrology, palmistry and phrenology, Parliamentary reports on Commerce, Finance, Railways, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Joshi Shivshankar Gopaljee, the following valuable landed property—

All that piece or parcel of farmdari land or ground with the four several messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Girgam Road in the Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-eight (468) square yards or thereabouts and which said four several dwelling houses are assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment, respectively under Ward No. 406, No. 755, Ward No. 407, Street No. 1, Ward No 408 (1) Street No. 2 and Ward No. 408 (1), Street No. 3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the temple of Shri Vithoba, on or towards the west by the property of Ramchandra Manockjee on or towards the north by the house of Mahadeo Tricumjee, and on or towards the south by the Girgaum Road, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manchershah Rustomjee Vakil, Solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office at Forbes street, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT ANTOBA LANE, PICKET ROAD AND LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on FRIDAY, the 14th November 1902, at 3 p. m., the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

All the materials of Buildings Street Nos. 29, 55-57, 59, 61-63, 65, 67, 106-108, 119 (1) to (12), (13a), (14) to (21) Antoba lane, temples excluded, Street Nos. 1-7, 8-18, 19-31, 22-37, 38-41 Picket Road and Street No. 214-18 Lobar Chawl Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOLD ORNAMENTS, SAFE, SILVER, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, &c.

Under instructions from Bai Manockbai, wife of Jehangirjee Eduljee Sakiatwalla, the Administratrix de-bonis-non with the will annexed of the property and credits of Andiaroo Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sakiatwalla, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1902, at 2 to p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of cup-boards, beds, chest of drawers, tables, chairs, clock, and hanging, table and wall lamps, tea-poys, cloth press, boxes, benches, glassware, copper and brass utensils, gold sankias, bangles, armlets, chains, ear ornaments, emerald and rose-diamond ring enamel and pearl earring, silver rose water bottles, trays, pigani, spoons and forks, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, 1902, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the Premises, the following landed property, by order of the mortgagees, Baiai, Widow of Rowrojee Pastakia, and Fakirjee Nowrojee Pastakia, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Bai Lakhnibai, Widow of Narayan Punth.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at the west side of Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2480 and New No. 3407, old Survey No. 75, and New No. 4795, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7417 (1) Street Nos. 186 and 188, containing by admeasurement 174 6-9 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Keeka, and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Damoder Shrikrishnaji, but now belonging to Dada Abba, and the said property was formerly in the occupation of the said Lakhmibai, Widow of Narayan Punth, and her tenants, and is now unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, Indian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, large fowl house, etc., the property of Commander G. S. HEWETT and J. BROOKS, Esq.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, Hansali Road, opposite the Boy's School (near the Dadur Station), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, plated-ware, Boudoir cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, child's pony, lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. M. GREGORY, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF THREE CASES REFINED SACCHARINE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mr. John Stanley Smith and Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld., of Apollo Street.

2 cases, each containing about 110 lbs., of Refined Saccharines 555 times sweeter than sugar.

The goods are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. W. Wm. BOLTHAM, consisting of teakwood furniture, wearing apparel, few books, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge Roberts and others, also bentwood furniture, crockery, glassware, plateware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc. the property of J. E. NEUBURG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

FRESH STOCK OF
ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices Moderate. Every Sizes.

	Rs.	a.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
ENAMELLING A BICYCLE	12	0

VATCHA BROS.
Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
BOMBAY.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	93 3/8	= plus 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100	= plus 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	= unchanged.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 9/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 1/4	= do
2 months hence	23 1/4	= do
Spot in New York	50 1/4	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20·46	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 7/8	= plus 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= — 1/8 pr ct
6 " " "	3 1/2 pr ct	= — 1/8 pr ct
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/3 pr ct	= — 1/4
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3/4 pr ct	= — do
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	= — do

Rubber.—Para Rubber 4s. 3d.

Sapeseed.—Brown sellers Nov.-Dec. Antwerp 31s. 9d.

Coffee in New York 9 3-8.

Arrivals.—Steamer "Nubia."

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·60 = —4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·42 unchanged	4·40 unchanged	4·39 unchanged	4·39 plus 1
Mar.-Apl. 4·39 plus 1	Apl.-May. 4·39 plus 1	May-June. 4·39 plus 1	June-July. 4·38

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000
Do. last year	31,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
" " Continent	15,000
Mid-Uplands	8 5-8 = unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	8·40 = unchanged
Do. do. March	8·26 = plus 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 unchanged
Futures month of Feby.	8 10 = — 3
Do. May	8 18 = —3
Tone at close	quiet.

New York market close to-morrow.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.			
Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do do		1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do do		169 1-4
Marks	3 do do		137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		124
Shanghai	30 " "		169
Japan	30 " "		152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	98 1-8 sellers
1st Settlement	98 do

Money Market—Tone quiet, small bazaar demand.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready		8	6
Forward April-May		7	13
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready		5	5
Do. Forward April-May		5	13
Yellow Cawnpore Ready		5	12
do. Forward			
Yellow Guzerat Ready		6	5
do. Forward April-May			
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready		7	10
Forward April-May		7	6
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready		24-8	
Forward April-May.		25	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.			
Forward		36	8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandesh Ready		38	8 to 39
15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.		39	8
25 " " "		38	4
50 " " "		37	
Black Kutnee		33	12

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports 35,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·39 —3	4·37 —3	4·36 —3	4·36 —3

March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·36 —3	4·36 —3	4·36 —3

June-July	July-Aug.
4·35 —3	4·35

COTTON.—There has been practically no change to report in this market. The export enquiry has been of a most meagre character and local mills have been buying a very little ready cotton.—Dealers are showing no anxiety to sell ahead as they wish to see the effect of the recent rain in the districts.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	199-200	March.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	204	"
F. G. Bengals	...	157-8	Jany.
Fine Bengals	...	163-4	"
Fine W. G. Bengals	...	166	"
F. G. W. G. Khandeish	...	167-8	"
Fine W. G. Dhamagaum	...	183	"
Good Bhownuggur	...	168	"

Telegraphic message from Shanghai reports the following :—

Fortnightly sales	...	12,300 bales.
Unsold stock estimated at		27,000 "
Market steady firm.		
Exchange quotation, Rs. 170 1-4		

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 3rd November 1902 :—

Cotton	1,810 bales.
Wheat	9,251 cwts.
Linseed	9,734 "
Rapeseed	2,479 "
Gingellyseed	17,124 "
Poppyseed	684 "
Groundnuts	37 "
Castorseed	1,644 "
Rice	1,215 "
Myrabollams	752 "
Cottonseed	3,192 "

A cablegram from Shanghai dated yesterday states that during the preceding fortnight the sales of Indian yarns amounted to 14,000 bales, of Japanese yarns to 4,000 bales, and of Chinese yarns also 4,000 bales. The rate of exchange on Bombay ruling at Rs. 107-8 per 100 taels. The market was active, showing a rise of half a tael per bale.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-3
China Leaf	Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	Nom.
Do New	Nom.
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	24-0-6
Bombay " "	24-0
English Sovereigns	15-3-3
Do Dragons	15-0
Silver 17 Betterness	59-4
Do 17 1-2	59-81

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

McBAIN—MACMILLAN—November 4, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Canon Hill, M. A., James Anderson Dickson McBain, Manager for India of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, to Matilda Isabella (Tilly), younger daughter of Principal Macmillan, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

OGG—PETERS—October 31, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev H Foote, Chaplain, James Dorward Ogg, Calcutta, to Jeannie Mitchell Peters, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Peters, Arbreath, Scotland.

AMRAOTI BERAR.

BIRTH.

HICHENS—October 27, at Amraoti Berar, the wife of W Hichens of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water 1-37m. 14·0ft., Low water, 7-50m., 7-30s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Entertainment, Bombay Education Society's Schools, 8-30 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Elax entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Cap Sultan and Dunblane entered the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE PRINCE.—His Highness the Jam of Jamnagar, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday, and is staying at the Esplanade Hotel.

FORGED WILL CASE.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday adjourned the case in which Jetha Visram and five others were charged with forging a will at the instance of Thurdas Shivji as the first accused was ill with remittent fever.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEHERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of October the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,831. Among them the number of new admissions was 429 classified as men, 118; women 133; children, 178; total, 429. The average daily attendance was 60.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about twenty-two years, was, on Monday morning, found floating on the surface of the water in the Mombadevi Tank by a Police ramosee on duty. The body was removed from the water by the Police. The deceased appeared to be a mendicant. There were no marks of violence on the body which was not identified. At an inquest held by Mr. J. M. Payne, the Acting Coroner, at the Morgue, the jury returned an open verdict.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of October the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 5,244. The number of new admissions was 1,506, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	560	243	412	1,215
Musalman	103	50	130	283
Parsis	4	...	4	8
Other castes	...	...	...	...
Total	667	293	546	1,506

The average daily attendance was 169.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of October the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,791. The number of new admissions was 1,008, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	25	14	19	58
Vanias	77	30	36	143
Brahmins	107	18	30	155
Lohanas	28	3	15	46
Other castes	405	64	137	606
Total	642	129	237	1,008

The average daily attendance was 122.

JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS RECEIVER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sharfudin Khairoodin, a Mahomedan lad, aged ten years, was charged by Inspector Hayter, with theft, as a servant, of pieces of copper pipes valued at Rs. 5. It appears that the accused was employed as a fitter in the workshop of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., at Mazagon. He stole the pipes from the workshop from time to time and sold them to one Jawarmull, a Marwaree. The latter gave the pipes to one Salma Bhutta, also a Marwaree, who was carrying them away along Nagdavi Street, when he was arrested on suspicion by the Police. The pipes were identified by Mr. D. Longworth as the property of the company. The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.—Jawarmull, the Marwari, was then charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

[redacted]NG AT THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF [redacted] On Monday, the 27th ult., at the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, Mr. Anthony de [redacted] was married to Miss. Josnita, the daughter of Mr. A. M. Coutts, resident of Mazagon. The very Rev. Cannon D. C. Lobo performed the ceremony in the presence of a large party of friends and relations, after which he delivered a panegiric fitting the occasion. The bridal party then adjourned to the "Dhunjibhoy Framjee Petit Hall" for cake and wine, where Mr. E. E. Woodfall Kamsika toasted the bridal pair in a neat and appropriate speech. In the evening the father of the bride gave a ball to his numerous friends and relations which was largely attended. The Victoria Band which was in attendance in the morning and evening discoursed sweet music and the wedding presents received by the bride were numerous and valuable. Dancing was kept up till 4 a.m. the next day. Messrs. Long and Correa acted as M. C. S.

VISIT OF A WELL-KNOWN NONCONFORMIST PREACHER.—The Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, the well-known Nonconformist minister, who has been appointed to a large Mission in Deptford, London, S. E., which is now being built and which will not be finished for 6 or 7 months, is during this period of waiting, coming to India, and arrives in Bombay on Saturday, when he hopes to conduct special meetings in the Y. W. C. A. Hall. He is eminently fitted to conduct such meetings, having had much experience as a speaker of the Keswick and Southport conventions. Mr. Mantle succeeded the Rev Mark Guy Pearse at St. James's Hall, and has borne the heavy burden of much of the work in connection with the West London Mission during the past two years, owing to the ill health of the Rev Hugh Price Hughes, M. A. As an author and editor Mr. Mantle is well known to many. Mr. Mantle will preach on Sunday at 11 a.m. in the Bowen Memorial Church; and at 6 p. m. in the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway. On Monday at 5-45 p. m. in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, he will also hold meetings, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Services will be held for the "Deepening of the Spiritual Life."

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of a new-born female child unnamed. The evidence showed that a Municipal sweeper while taking his usual rounds near the Gider Tank yesterday morning noticed the body of the child floating on the surface of the water. He informed the police and the latter had the body removed and sent to Dr. Powell, the Coroner's surgeon, for examination. Dr. Powell ordered the corpse to be conveyed to the Morgue, where he later on held a "post mortem" examination. Dr. Powell in his evidence stated that the body was of a fully developed girl, who had lived and breathed. The stomach contained mud and vegetable matters probably swallowed in the act of drowning. There were no marks of violence on the body. The cause of death was due to drowning. The police made inquiries in the locality surrounding the tank, but no one came forward to identify the child. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was caused by drowning but by whom and under what circumstances it was drowned there was no evidence to show.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MURDER OF A VANIA WOMAN.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in September last, convicted Bogha Runchord of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was disposed of at the High Court, yesterday, by the Hon. Mr Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with murder by causing the death of one Bai Jabak. He was a Vania grocer apparently in poor circumstances, while the deceased was a Hindu widow and lived alone in the same village. She was a Vania by caste, but not of the same sub-caste as accused. A decree had been passed against Jabak, who was therefore anxious to dispose of her property. In June last she sent with accused some vessels to be sold in Ahmedabad. Accused came to Ahmedabad and sold ten vessels, but misappropriated the proceeds. Returning to his village, he told the deceased that she was wanted by her daughter Moni in Ahmedabad. Jabak agreed to go; a cart was hired, and into this cart deceased packed her belongings, two large bags containing account books, a bundle of papers, etc. On the 20th June in the early morning the accused and deceased left the village for Ahmedabad. With them were Babar, who drove the cart, and Babar's relatives, the women Sama, and Rahiat. At Kamod, the party unyoked the bullocks and sat down to take their meals, the Vanias eating separately from the Kolis. Accused brought two lotas of water, of which he drank one, while deceased drank the other. Into the deceased's lota, the accused put a packet of arsenic which he had bought in Ahmedabad on his previous visit. After the party had gone about a mile further on their journey, the deceased vomited and became unconscious. The accused had the cart driven off the main road into a side road leading to the Astodia Gate. Deceased died before the city was reached.

By the accused's orders, Babar drove on towards the Astodia Gate and halted the cart by a well just outside the city. There they stayed till it became dark, and then the journey was resumed towards Jamalpur Gate. But on the way, the accused stopped the cart, and by his orders, despite the Koli's reluctance, the corpse was thrown into a pit or ditch on the side of the road near the Jamalpur Gate. The party then went on and spent the night at Bhagubai's wada (i. e. enclosure) in the city, the accused having stripped the corpse of the gold ornaments which were on it. In the morning the cart was driven to the grain market, and there the accused had the deceased's effects removed from the cart, with the exception of a cot, some tape, and some loose papers, which he told the Kolis to dispose of. As Sama, woman, had said that she would speak of what she had seen, accused gave her Rs. 24 to close her mouth. The Kolis then returned to the village, leaving accused in the city, from which he returned the next day, arriving about midnight. On their way home, the Kolis stopped near a well during the night, and there Sama was turning the papers over a fire, when some men of Peldi came up and accused them of burning documents, apparently intimating that they must be criminals. Babar and his relatives denied that they were doing any thing wrong, but at the same time Rahiat gave five rupees to the Paloi men. The cot of the deceased was given by the Kolis to the priest of a temple closeby, to be dedicated to his god. The Kolis then went to their village without further adventure. Some days later, deceased's son-in-law came from Ahmedabad to pay her his usual visit. Finding her house locked up he made enquiries, and was told that she had gone to Ahmedabad in Babar's cart. A report was made to the Mukhi, to whom accused made prevaricating answers, and Babar and his relatives, who were summoned, disclosed the whole story. In the accused's house the police found some of the deceased's property, some aconite, nux vomica, and sulphate of arsenic. Accused was taken to Ahmedabad and made a confession. The body of Jabak, which had been buried at the expense of a charitable passer-by, was exhumed and identified. Upon the whole of the evidence, the accused was convicted of murder, and sentenced to transportation for life on the jury's recommendation to mercy.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

MOTOR-CARS AT DELHI.

ARE we really to regard as final the drastic decision of the Executive Committee at Delhi to prohibit entirely the use of motor-cars during the Durbar fortnight? If so, says the "Pioneer," the matter has been settled in a way that will cause the maximum of inconvenience and loss to those who have had the enterprise to arrange for introducing these vehicles. Apart from the business aspect of the case, the enormous extent of the ground covered by the Camps, and the difficulty and risk of getting horses to the spot from distant quarters make a peculiar case for the employment of the motor. We know of at least one important firm in Madras that had arranged to do all its business by this means, but will now have to manage as best it can; and it is probable that many of the visitors from England who are bringing out their own automobiles will find themselves in the same predicament. More serious still is the case of those firms who saw that the Delhi gathering would offer an unrivalled opportunity for establishing the vogue of the motor-car in India: and who having spent some thousands of pounds in getting out a stock of machines, now discover that they are likely to be heavily fined for their foresight and enterprise. Of course it can be said on the other hand that the sudden introduction of the machines on a stage crowded with animals of all kinds totally unaccustomed to their rather terrifying appearance and noises, would be liable to lead to serious accident. The public safety must undoubtedly come first. But if the use of motor-cars is incompatible with this, why, we may ask, could not the discovery have been made sooner? As late as the 22nd October the Executive Committee were announcing that they were prepared to allow the use of automobiles subject to certain reservations such as stoppage during the Durbar days, and on occasions of processions and military displays. These restrictions the motor owners as reasonable persons would have been most willing to accept. But by the end of October the Committee suddenly comes to the conclusion that the cars cannot be permitted at all, and has imposed a total prohibition on their use. If this decision was absolutely necessary, surely, the delay in arriving at it might have been avoided. But after being accustomed to see railway trains and electric trams even in India running along crowded city thoroughfares people will question whether a few motor-cars in responsible hands would constitute a public danger justifying such inconvenience and loss as this eleventh-hour veto must now inflict.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 25th October :—

Krishna Chandra Dass, medical practitioner of No. 8 Kassi Mittel's Ghat street, Calcutta for a scientific rat and mouse trap. Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie Fors, 39, Harrington Road, London, S. W. for improvements relating to the manufacture of petroleum briquettes and fuel. Count Roberto Taeggi Pisicelli, engineer, Piazza della Borsa, No. 22, Naples, Italy for a new or improved electric post, being a method of, and means for, the collection, transmission and delivery of letters, parcels and the like. Manuel Lopez de la Camara, engineer, of Calle de Mariacca Pineda, 36, principal, and Francisco Robledano Egana, chemist, of el Ingenio de Su, Jose, both of Granada, Spain for a chemical process to extract the cellulose out of the trashes, pulp and residues of sugarcane and similar products for making paper and pasteboard stuffs and like products. The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, 32, Queen Victoria street, London for improvements in vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles. Harry Smith Wainright, locomotive engineer, of Alfred house, Ashford, Kent for improvements in locomotive engines.

Charles Joshua greengrass, civil engineer, and Cedric Robert Carrington, electrician, both residing at Puttur, North Arcot, Madras Presidency for an apparatus for indicating wash-a-ways or accidents to railway bridges to be called. "The automatic wash-away indicator." Richard Fitzgerald, railroad manager, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America for improvements in fluid pressure brakes. E. Jennings major, superintendent, central jail, Bareilly, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (at present in England) for a mill and anovan for making chapaties. Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Sonail, E. B. S. railway, Purneah, in the presidency of Bengal for improvements in the process of indigo manufacture. A. C. Wersigg, engineer, Pahartali, near Chittagong, Bengal for an improvement for liquid fuel brass and malleable iron furnaces. Robert Simpson Hamilton, tea planter, of the Central Duars tea estate, Imperial Tea Company, Limited, Duars, in the district of Jalpaiguri, in the East Indies for a tea cultivator for use in the cultivation of tea gardens. George Clark Warr, manufacturer, of 13, Fenchurch avenue, London, and William Thomas Wright, manufacturer, of Ankerwyche farm, Wraysbury, Buckinghamshire, both in England for an improved method of manufacturing edible vegetable fat.

RETIREMENT OF A DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT DAKORE.

An Umreth correspondent writes :—

Public gatherings are not uncommon, but when the recipient of the honour is a man of proved worth and acknowledged nobility, no public gathering can fully reward his merit and his services. It was to do honour to such a person that the people of Kaira District gathered at Dakore on Sunday. Khan Bhahadur Bomonjee Edaljee Mody has now retired from Government service after a lengthy career as District Deputy Collector, and the people of this district thought fit to demonstrate their appreciation of his services and good qualities.

For this purpose he had been a public gathering at Nadiad a few days back, and on Sunday another of a larger nature at Dakore. Khan Bahadur Bomonjee arrived at Umreth in the afternoon, and on his arrival received an ovation from a large assemblage of the people, and he was burdened with numerous superb garlands and bouquets. After an interchange of greetings, Khan Bahadhur Bomonjee proceeded by the same train to Dakore, where he was received at the railway station by the leading gentlemen of the place. The whole party then proceeded in procession, with music at the head, to the place of gathering. Here Rao Saheb Desaibhai, the Government Pleader of this district, the members of the Municipality of Dakore, the leading gentlemen of Dakore and other parts of the District, were in readiness to welcome Khan Bahadhur Bomonjee The Sub-Judge of Umreth

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1902.

"A PLAIN TALE FOR PLAIN MEN."

"We got hold of the bear's tail without any effort—almost without knowing it, in fact, but now how are we to let it go?" That is a question, which Mr. Stephen Bonsal tells us all Americans are asking themselves with regard to the Philippines. He does not make any serious attempt to furnish a solution, but in a magazine article, wherein he tells his plain tale for plain men, he discusses the problem of the Philippines in its many aspects. The great difficulty in solving the problem, he tells us, lies in that all public men in the States are partisans on the subject. They are reluctant to form their opinions on the ascertained facts lest it affect the party they claim to belong to. But he is not persuaded that this is a permanent condition, for he has noticed a more general acceptance of the very sensible axiom that Malays cannot be governed as though they were white men. "In the midst of a confusion of almost unparalleled intensity upon one point we are all agreed: Had it been given us as a people to foresee what has followed upon our victory in Manila Bay, the orders to steam in and destroy the Spanish fleet would never have been issued." The Americans are now bitterly repenting a piece of unwarrantable impudence and aggression as the pages of history can furnish. They reduced their much-vaunted Monroe doctrine to an absurdity when they turned their eyes towards the Philippines, for even if they could justify their interference in Cuba, they had no excuse for raising a hand in the Philippines, where matters are to-day worse than they found them. "We would gladly have foregone the delights of the Dewey delirium, sweet as it was at the time. The orders would have been to give Admiral Montojo's ships a wide berth and not to sink them." It is refreshing to find an American writing so candidly in this strain. He would apparently have his countrymen profit by the lessons of the Philippines, and hereafter leave the Eastern Hemisphere to set itself right, though he can entertain no hope for the application of those lessons to the continent of America. He quotes with evident pain the words the late President McKinley employed to reply to those who suggested that in sending troops to the Philippines they were getting into deep water: "They will welcome us as their best friends. We shall earn their undying gratitude." Perhaps the Filipino did welcome the soldier of the United States when he appeared in the guise of a deliverer. But when the mask was thrown aside, he recognised the dissembler as the more voracious of the two, he adopted strange methods of manifesting gratitude. America's pious mission in the Philippines was quickly revealed. The Filipino proved a Tartar, or as Mr. Bonsal prefers it, a bear which will bite them directly they let go its tail. It has mauled them very badly already.

It is impossible not to sympathise with Mr. Bonsal in his lamentation over the follies of his countrymen. There have been greater men than the late president, he confesses, but in the history of American politics there has been no man whose political sagacity has been so rarely at fault, "and yet," he adds, "the moment he entered into antipodean conditions he made the egregious blunder which has cost the country thousands of valuable lives and at least five hundred million dollars in money. In return for this expenditure, Mr. Bonsal, like other men who permit themselves to look at the subject from a non-political point of view, recognise as the only return for their money a new race problem to solve, and the task of devising a Government for ten millions of people who are unfit for representative institutions, while the electorate at home is unalterably opposed to any system of governing Malays that would not be suitable to a people of Anglo-Saxon origin and traditions. On the fourth of July last year, a general amnesty was conferred, only one or two disturbed provinces being exempted. But what has been the result? Any gain to the States? Rather the reverse; for we find that although the last year may have been peaceful, as some maintain who have never ventured outside the walls of Manila, it has been quite as costly both in men and money as war. The maintenance of the so-called civil Government in the islands during the past twelve months has required the presence of an army twice as large as that employed for the conquest of Mexico, while the losses in the field were four times greater than those in the war with Spain. On the 4th July, 1901, says Mr. Bonsal, it was announced that of the opposition to American rule there only remained a few roving bands of brigands. Nevertheless, during the twelve months just passed, the army and the constabulary captured or received the surrender of fifteen thousand men in arms against American authority. During this time it was that the States replied to the Boer appeal for intervention against the British that it could interfere, but refrained. At infinite cost in men and money, Mr. Bonsal proceeds, they have whipped the Tagals out of the field, and induced the leaders of the insurrection to dwell within the American lines where they can and do conspire to undermine American authority. "Of course," he says, "there are sedition laws, very applicable to the situation by which we are confronted; but they are rarely or never enforced, because of the political capital that could be made of such action in the United States." It is the constant fear of their enemies making political capital out of any new development which prevents the States Government dealing efficiently with the situation.

That fact is made painfully plain by Mr. Bonsal in his remarkable article. Natives who would have been friendly became antagonistic through the mismanagement of their affairs by the States officers—General Otis was greatly blamed for lethargy. "How justly this blame has been apportioned by public opinion," observes the writer, "no one can say until the whole correspondence between General Otis and the Administration in Washington is published, and that will never be." And he does not hesitate to tell his countrymen that at the time, with a presidential election in sight and with the seriousness of the Philippine adventure growing more and more apparent, the authorities at Washington did everything in their power to divert public attention from the alarming features of the situation. The method was to send out a battalion when a regiment was required, to send out a regiment when a brigade was required. The generals were handicapped and one general after another returned home with his prestige greatly impaired. This was "not due to the fact that they were all incompetent, but because the policies they were ordered to carry out were devised primarily to meet political conditions in the United States and not to suppress the insurrection in the islands." Mr. Bonsal does not spare his countrymen. He tells them that it has been the lot of the very few travellers without an axe to grind who have visited the archipelago and reported faithfully upon conditions as they exist to please no one of the groups of partisans who have taken up their positions upon the Philippine question. They fit the facts to their opinions, and the public has been systematically misled. Mr. Bonsal demonstrates that things are going from bad to worse. Aguinaldo had perhaps a score of trained soldiers with him. America in its blindness to future possibilities is now drilling for him twenty thousand Filipinos in the use of the carbine, shot-gun, and the revolver, weapons which are incomparably superior in jungle warfare to the long and heavy regulation rifle. These twenty thousand shoot almost as well as the American, and in addition to these the new insurrectionary army will have all the advantages of the old army, to disperse which America needed eighty thousand—all the old advantages, such as the sympathy of the inhabitants, a perfect knowledge of the country to be fought over, and the same ability to survive in the jungles without an organised commissariat or transportation of any description. It is a sorry picture truly—both of the Filipinos and their conquerors.

CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

A FAIR amount of rain fell in nearly all parts of India during the week for which the latest Government reports have been received, and fair prospects continue to be held out. In Madras good showers were received, and the tracts which require more moisture have been considerably lessened in area. Complaints of lack of water for the standing crops now only come from parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Kurnool. Ploughing, sowing, and other preparations are still proceeding, and the early crops are being harvested with fair success. In Bengal the rainfall during the week was scattered and for the most part light. In a good many districts the winter rice crop would be greatly benefited by further falls, but prospects on the whole are very fair. In one or two districts the supply of fodder appears to be running short, but in most places plenty is to be obtained. On the whole the price of common rice has fallen somewhat. The United Provinces also report a pretty general supply of rain. Hailstones have fallen in some districts, and some injury to the crops is reported. The germination of the spring crops is stated to be good. Delhi and Lahore were the only districts of the Punjab which were not visited by showers. However, the condition of the crops on irrigated land is by no means satisfactory, and would be greatly improved by further supplies of moisture. On irrigated tracts the crops are in an average condition. Cotton and millet are suffering from the ravages of insects in Multan, and field rats are damaging the crops in Amritsar. In the North-West Provinces slight showers of rain passed over the country, and in one district a heavy local fall was accompanied by rain and the crops were damaged. No rain fell in the Central Provinces except in one or two isolated districts. The outturn of the autumn crops in the north and west of the provinces has been satisfactory, with the exception of rice which is by no means good. In the south of the provinces the rice crop is stated to be beyond hope particularly in Bhandara, Balaghat, Chanda, Nagpur, Raipur, and Bilaspur. In Raipur the autumn prospects generally are very bad. In Burma the standing crops as a whole are doing well, although more rain is wanted in some districts. Assam reports a poor outturn of early rice and fair prospects for tea. In Mysore the general prospects are good. In Berar the rainfall of the week has benefited the general condition of the crops, though juar on light soil is likely to suffer from insufficient supplies of moisture. The crops are generally in good condition in Central India, and a considerable improvement is noted in Hyderabad.

RAIL AND RIVER TRAFFIC IN SIND.

THE report on the rail and river-borne traffic of Sind, which has just been issued, shows that the official year recently closed was an exceedingly prosperous one for trade. The inundation was an exceptionally good one in Sind, and the rainfall in the Punjab was also very favourable. Moreover, there were in Sind no very serious outbreaks of plague. Owing to the good condition maintained among agricultural stock the prices of hides and skins were as a general rule fairly high, but on the other hand there was a brisk export of agricultural produce, and prices fell owing to the abundant season. There was a considerable fall in the price of raw cotton, and turmeric also showed a notable decline. All grains, too, fell in price, variations of 33 per cent. being experienced in the case of gram and pulse and jowar and bajri. Rice and wheat were considerably cheaper, although the fluctuations were not so great as was the case with other food grains. The quantity of the trade both external and internal was more than doubled during the year, and its value was increased by 46 per cent. Of course in view of the great lowering in prices noted above the disparity between the increases in volume and value is fully explained. The export trade with the Punjab exhibits an improvement of 28 per cent. in respect of quantity and 27 per cent. in the matter of price. This trade, of course, is not subject to such variations in regard to prices as is the import trade, which consists mainly of agricultural produce. The trade which passed through Karachi was characterised by an increased demand in foreign markets for raw cotton, and a decline in respect of indigo due to a correspondingly poor demand. This article is being steadily displaced by cheaper artificial dyes. There was also a decline in unrefined sugar owing to the cheap foreign refined product, taking the place of the unrefined local article. Imports of silver bullion into Karachi from Sind decreased, but exports to up-country more than trebled themselves owing to the decline in home prices.

THE Amir of Kabul has granted the request of Umra Khan, the once well-known chief of Jhandol, that his brothers, together with other near relations and tribesmen devoted to him, should be allowed to join him in Kabul. A "kafila" with this party passed through Jellalabad last month. Other Afghan news is that a "jirga" of Buner wals, desiring to pay their respects to the Amir, were turned back at Asmar, as his Highness stated that he could not receive "jirgas" from Swat or Boner, as such countries are outside Afghanistan. Habibullah is reported to be anxious to conciliate his Shiah subjects, who have always been badly treated in Afghanistan. He recently received an influential Shiah deputation, and granted them permission to perform the "tazia" ceremony according to their own custom.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 11th October 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 259,246 maunds and Rs. 18,882 in the earnings.

A HOME paper is assured that the following story is genuinely true:—A teacher was endeavouring to impart a knowledge of good and evil to a class of small children. "How can you tell," she asked "when Satan is speaking to you?" Up went a chubby hand and a small boy earnestly replied. "I know, teacher; when you hear a wibbly-wobbly noise in your inside!"

IT is understood that a despatch from home has reached the Government of India on the subject of the proposed improvement in pay for the Royal Army Medical Corps. The adjustment of the new arrangement, however, involves a number of complicated questions and orders are unlikely to issue, until after Government has reassembled in Calcutta.

I HAVE it on good authority (writes a correspondent to the "Singapore Free Press") that one of our Straits-born Chinese friends, when on a visit, recently, to Auld Reekie, boldly purchased a couple of complete Highland costumes, dirks, sporrans and all, for his children in Singapore. They should indeed startle the natives. One wonders which clan tartans were chosen and whether the diminutive Babas are to masquerade as McNabs, Gordons, Stewarts, Campbells or what? Five and twenty pounds a piece were paid for the costumes, so it is possible that a couple of sets of bagpipes were included in the outfits. One wonders, too, whether our Celestial friend tasted a baggis during his sojourn here, and, if so, whether he approved of the same. I think myself that if that delicacy were introduced to Singapore, its vogue in Chinese circles would be immense. And the probabilities are it would be preferred gamey.

E. H. D. SEWELL, in the course of a letter to a Ceylon contemporary, says:—"From the West there was recently a great wailing and gnashing of teeth a the action of the Northern Rugby Union agents who came Bristol and Gloucesterwards with honeyed words, and, what was still more attractive, solid brass, and took back with them to some of the Yorkshire and Lancashire hired-ruffian-associations [pace Max Pemberton] the chief half-backs of those two cities. The rules of the Northern R. U. compel the Club making such "bundobasts" to find a job for the players they are signing on and to pay him so much per match. When I played at Old Trafford last July 1—though I haven't played footer since a scratch match on the Island at Madras in September, 1894—was approached by no less a personage than a Northern R. U. F. C. President, respleadent in diamond rings and studs and footer medals, who wanted me to come north and play for his Club at 30 bob a match, with a season of 40 matches as a minimum, and a suitable billet. I might at the same time, quoth he, qualify for Lancashire at cricket. For many reasons I was not taking any, and only give this case as illustrating how these things are engineerd at the start."

AN attempt was made on October 13 near Pinetown Bridge, to hold up a train conveying £12,000 to Pretoria Four men entered the van and had gagged the guard when the detectives, hidden in the van, interrupted them and after a good deal of revolver firing secured three of the robbers. The ringleader, an old railway hand, escaped.

A CABLE has been received in New York, from Buenos Aires asserting that the report of the marriage of May Yohe to Putnam Bradley Strong is a fiction. A private despatch was received from Miss Yohe saying: "Married the second.—May Strong." The latest cable, however, asserts that the marriage would not have been permitted in Buenos Aires, being in contravention of the laws of Argentina.

THERE will shortly come before the Paris Courts, says the "Journal," an action against the Marquis of Anglesey for defamation of character, brought by the son of a Chilian general officer. Twenty thousand pounds damages are claimed. The claimant was arrested on a charge of alleged participation in the theft of the marquis' jewels. He further demands that his complete exculpation shall be published in more than 100 newspapers, which published the account of his arrest.

AN American scientist has come to the conclusion that the tendency of too much education or intellectual development in women is to make them lose their beauty. He instances the Zaro women of India. They are supreme. They woo the men, control the affairs of the home and the nation, transmit property, and leave the men nothing to do. The result is, says the scientist, that they are the ugliest women on earth.

THE Chinese merchants in Amoy, to show their appreciation of the recent good work done by Captain Fife at the fire, and their sympathy for the sad accident, have approached Mr. A. Cumming, the agent of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, for the purpose of erecting a tombstone over his grave. The Chinese official in charge of Amoy sent a letter of condolence to Mr. A. Cumming, and expressed his great sympathy for the sad accident, and exalted Captain Fife as a true and noble man willing to assist fellowmen in danger.

AT the Kowloon Garrison Sports at the Happy Valley yesterday, says the "China Mail" of October 18, Sepoy Indar Singh I. (33rd Burma Regiment) established a world's record for the mile. His time was returned as 4 mins. 4 4-5th secs., and we are told he never put himself into his full stride, so the likelihood is that had he been pressed he would have got inside the 4 minutes, which would, of course, be a marvellous performance. As it is, his time in yesterday's race is far ahead of anything yet recorded officially. F. E. Bacon's time for the mile (amateur) is 4 mins. 17 secs. made in 1895, and W. G. George's time for the same distance, (professional) is 4 mins. 12 3-4 secs. made in 1886. Even if the timekeepers had erred, they could not be out more than a fraction of a second either way, so that making every allowance, Indar Singh's performance may be taken as cutting all previous records for the mile.

FINDING THE LAND OF OPHIR.

A TALK WITH DR. CARL PETERS.

(BY CURTIS BROWN.)

DR. Carl Peters, the fierce, resolute little explorer whom Germany has to thank to-day for most of her East African possessions, is getting ready to go back again to the scene of the battles, triumphs, defeats, and discoveries that have made his life for the last eighteen years more exciting than a romance.

He returned from his latest journey in East Africa a few months ago with new proofs of a theory that has been put forward by himself and others—a theory that is of uncommonly popular interest, for it directly concerns the Bible.

This theory that he has found indubitably the land of Ophir is worked out in a very fascinating manner in his new book, "The Eldorado of the Ancient," which has just been published.

The Doctor, writes Mr. Curtis Brown in the "Daily Express," is a small, lively man, with bristling moustaches and the same sort of cold, light blue eye that distinguishes Kitchener. He has the air of knowing what he wants and of being unable to see any reason why he should not hew his way straight to the goal. According to his own story, that is exactly what he did in South Africa when he first sallied forth in 1884 on his own account, without any particular authority from the German Government, and spotted all over with German flags a vast region of Central Africa. The natives sometimes got the worst of it, but, as Dr. Peters said naively, "Those natives hadn't attended the Geneva Convention, and if they with 20,000 armed men didn't always follow the exact etiquette of warfare, I with thirty-five armed men couldn't be too particular either."

A GERMAN RHODES.

Bismarck did not altogether approve of the enterprise of this Cecil Rhodes of Germany, but, on the other hand, the young Emperor showed an interest in him and appointed him Imperial High Commissioner of the Kilimanjaro district. The Doctor went back to Germany for a time, and was a great figure in the Reichstag, where he was in the thick of many hot debates.

His opponents drummed up against him some old charges of cruelties to natives, and when they finally got him censured the Doctor shook the dust of the Fatherland from off his feet and came over to live among his old-time enemies, the English, afterwards starting off again for Africa to see what he could pick up on his own account.

The battles of his previous trips have covered him over with scars, but this expedition was fairly peaceful; yet it seems to have been one of the most interesting, although practically nothing has been said about it.

"This time," said Dr. Peters, in a talk I had with the famous little explorer, "I have brought back what I believe to be final proofs that the district between the Zambesi and Sabi, stretching from the Indian Ocean almost as far back as Bechuanaland, and including part of Portuguese East Africa and most of Rhodesia, was King Solomon's Klondike. It was likewise the Klondike of the Queen of Sheba, and before her day had contributed to the wealth of Egypt.

"Yet, with whole nations getting gold from this wonderful 750,000 square miles is greater or less quantities for 4,000 years, apparently only the surface of it has been touched.

SHALLOW MINES.

"They could not go below the water level, yet in some of the mines at least, the further down you go the richer they get. It is the richest country the world ever knew, and I fully believe that its future is to be greater than its past."

It is a wonderful story that has been pieced out step by step. You have to go at it just as Sherlock Holmes did, says the explorer. Karl Manch, the discoverer of Zimbabwe, got the clue in the first place; other explorers shed new light on it, and now the Doctor believes he is going to clinch the thing for ever with the facts turned up in this latest expedition.

The nature of these proofs was technical but the conclusion is of popular interest. Incidentally it shows that Arabia which used to have the reputation of being paved with gold was a fraud.

"So there is no doubt," continued Dr. Peters, "after tenderly displaying some of his new proofs, that this land is none other than the Land of Ophir of the Bible, and also that it was to this country and not to Somaliland, as had been supposed before that the Egyptians sent an expedition a few years before Moses was born.

"Their inscriptions tell a good deal about it, and speak of their getting copper among other things but they couldn't have got copper in Somaliland. They called the country Punt, and there are so many signs that Punt and Ophir are the same that the matter is hardly open to question now.

A PUNIC OPHIR.

"I had supposed at first that this Land of Ophir was discovered by the Egyptians, but I now believe it was in the possession of the Punic tribes when the Egyptians went down there to levy tribute, and afterwards apparently to establish colonies. It looks to me as if the Egyptians had gone up the Zambesi River, and later on King Solomon approached the district from Sofala, though I can't prove this.

"Long after the Egyptian invasion, the Queen of Sheba, whose country is what we now call Yemen in Arabia, was the mistress of the whole East Coast of Africa. Her Sabæans had annexed this Land of Ophir, and made it a tributary colony, and thence came all the great wealth that she had, and that made the gold of Arabia so much talked about. As a matter of fact, there wasn't any gold in Arabia except what the Arabian traders brought over from Ophir.

"When the Queen went up overland to see King Solomon apparently most of the gifts she took with her came from this treasure-land of hers. Now, from my own rendering from the Hebrew and from the outside facts, I should say that there is a lapse of time between the tenth and eleventh verses of I Kings x., for it appears that it was the Queen of Sheba who told Solomon and his naval ally Hiram about the Land of Ophir, and that she granted them a concession for working the mines, and provided them with pilots to lead them to the place.

"One reason for her doing this may have been that she had to keep fighting the natives all the time in order to hold the colony.

"One can guess at the tremendous amount of gold Solomon and Hiram got from these mines from the estimate, based on Bible figures, that on one trip alone they took £33,000,000, estimating the value by weight. And apparently they made an expedition every three years, 'bringing gold and silver, ivory and apes, and——' not 'peacocks,' as it says in the King James version, but guinea fowl.

"All of these things were to be found in the Zambesi country, and not in Arabia or any of the other places where the Land of Ophir was supposed to be."

Anyone can see for himself in the Book of Kings how Solomon plunged into luxury after he had discovered these goldfields. Apparently the Jews and Phœnicians kept this gold trade as long as the Jewish empire stood.

After them the Sabæans kept on working the fields until overrun by the Mahomedans, but since then not much gold has been taken out. Dr. Peters says the amount of life supported by the fields can be judged from the fact that 75,000 ancient gold-workings have been found in this marvellous district, and 500 ruins of cities and temples, some of them on the Zambesi dating back as far as 2,000 B.C. Dr. Peters believes that the natives of the district show distinct traces of the ancient invasions.

The Hottentots, he says, are probably half-castes of the Egyptians and Bushmen, and the Makalanga came from the Sabæans and the Bantu tribe whereas the Zulus are pure Bantu.

"With all this working," said Dr. Peters, "I believe that this territory, which takes in Mashonaland, parts of Matabeleland, Manica, Inyanga, and the whole of the Makombe country will prove to be by far the richest gold land on the planet.

"I have also found there silver, copper, white mica, diamonds, almost any mineral in fact. The ancients had the better of us, though, in one way, for they had slaves. We have to pay for labour."

[(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MULLAH'S RUMOURED ACTIVITY.

ATTACK ON AN OUTPOST.

CAMEL TRANSPORT CAPTURED.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL MANNING AND INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Reuter telegraphs from Aden that there is a bazaar rumour to the effect that the Mullah has raided an outpost near Bohotle, capturing an important camel transport.

Reuter also telegraphs from Aden that Major Swayne has been recalled to act as adviser to the Foreign Office.

General Manning is at Berbera superintending the preparations for an advance which will commence six weeks hence, when it is expected that Swayne will have returned.

The latest reinforcements are expected on the 27th inst. They will land at Illig on the eastern Italian coast. It is proposed to create bases both at Berbera and Illig.

Native levies and the African Protectorate Regiments will be utilised in preference to Indians, who will possibly hold the communications.

General Manning wishes to dispense with Indian troops where possible on account of the difficulties of transport and climate.

By the 27th inst. the force will amount to 3,000 The employment of a large force is discountenanced.

The exclusion of the Indians who arrive before the East African troops involves delay, enabling the Mullah to assert his influence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

The 2-5th Gurkhas will relieve the 2nd Sikhs at Kohat in the event of the latter being required for service in connection with the Somaliland disturbance. There is now so little probability of this occurring, however, that it has been decided not to recall the officers of the latter corps who are on leave at home.

Water tanks are being obtained from Cairo for the expedition now being equipped at Aden.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A RUSSIAN SENSATION.

GRAND DUKE'S MESALLIANCE.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A curt official announcement without any explanation that the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the Tsar, who was Commander of the Corps of the Guard, has been dismissed the army, has caused great surprise and speculation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Grand Duke Paul was dismissed the Army because of a mesalliance with the Baroness Pistolkoff, the divorced wife of the Adjutant to the Grand Duke Vladimer.

[The Grand Duke Paul was born on September 21st, 1860, and was married on June 5th, 1889, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece. The Princess died on September 24, 1891.]

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE COLONIES' RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

A Blue Book on the Colonial Conference confirms the statements announced on the 12th and 14th August last, regarding the resolution in favour of preferential tariffs.

It is recognised that general free trade is at present impossible, but the Premiers urged the Imperial Government to grant to the Colonies preference by exemption from or reduction of present and future duties.

The Premier of Canada has agreed to recommend the existing preference of 33 1-3 per cent with an additional preference on selected articles.

New Zealand is in favour of a general preference of 10 per cent. The Cape and Natal advocate 25 per cent.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

A BUSINESS TRIP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr Chamberlain reaches Durban at the end of November. After a stay in Natal he goes to Pretoria. Reuter is informed that Mr. Chamberlain hopes that the greatest advantage of the tour will be the frank and confidential discussion with representative men of all classes, races, and politics. He is desirous of avoiding public functions, as the tour is intended for business, not for show.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram states:—The Birmingham Liberals have decided to participate in the farewell banquet to be given to Mr. Chamberlain before he leaves for South Africa.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

TO PROMOTE GOOD FEELING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

It is understood that the Kaiser's visit mainly aims at removing the strong anti-German feeling prevailing among the Government besides the public.

The German Ambassador in Berlin, in August, complained that the British Foreign Office declined to lift a finger to assist German diplomacy anywhere.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Balfour has announced in the House that the Indian Budget will be taken on the 10th November.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Mr. Wyndham, speaking in the House, said that the police were aware of the names and addresses of persons in Ireland who were receiving consignment of arms, and that the necessary precautions were being taken.

SIR JOHN AIRD.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Sir John Aird sails for Egypt on the 17th inst.

THE NEW GODHRA-BARODA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a Broad Gauge Railway from Godhra to Baroda as part of the Bombay-Baroda Railway.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

On arrival in India the Hongkong Regiment will proceed to Jhelum where it will be disbanded. The Punjabi Mahomedans it contains will be drafted into one of the reconstituted Madras Regiments, the company of Ranghars will be absorbed in the existing Bengal Regiments; and the remaining native ranks will be permitted to enlist in the Native Army whenever suitable vacancies exists. The British officers return to the regiments from which they were originally seconded.

THE ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

LIBERAL AND LABOUR GAINS.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 4.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 3rd instant, states:—

In the Municipal elections the Liberal and Labour parties have gained 112 seats and the Conservatives 52.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM ENTERIC.

Lieutenant R. M. Ganden, R. A., died of enteric yesterday at Agra.

RECOMPENSE FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HONOURS AND PROMOTIONS.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

A special cable from the 'Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 3rd November, says:—

The following is the full list of honours and promotions for services in South Africa awarded to regiments gone or going to India:—

5th Dragoon Guards.—Major H. G. H. Kennard to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel and Sergeant Howard, distinguished conduct medal.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Major W. J. C. Butler to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain W. G Home, to be Brevet-Major; Sergeant-Major Huxtable and Sergeant Barber, distinguished conduct medal.

D. S. O's.—Major W. G. Murray, 3rd Hussars; Major C. T. M. Kavanagh, 10th Hussars; and Major the Hon. H. G. Heneage, 12th Lancers.

Major S. W. Follett, 9th Lancers, to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain D, G. M. Campbell, 9th Lancers Captain Lord Charles Cavendish Bentinck 9th Lancers; Captain S. L. Barry, 10th Hussars; and Captain W. H. Greenly, D. S. O., 12th Lancers to be Brevet-Majors.

Distinguished Conduct Medals.—Sergeant-Major Summerton, 3rd Hussars Sergeant-Major Denny 9th Lancers; Private Clark, 10th Hussars; Sergeant Hawkins and Private Boon, 12th Lancers.

Royal Highlanders.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Grogan to be Companion of the Bath; Captain D, L. Wilson-Farquharson, Lieutenant A. S. Grant, and Second-Lieutenant C. M. Hore-Ruthven to be D. S. O's.; Major P. J. C. Livingston to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel; Sergeant-Major Anderson Sergeants Miller, Baxter, and Wilson, and Corporal-Fovrett, distinguished conduct medals.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieutenants C. T. W. Grimshaw and A. Moore, to be D. S. O's.; and Captain M. Lowndes, to be Brevet-Major.

Royal Sussex Regiment.—Captain A. R. Gilbert and Lieutenant C. E. Bond to be D. S. O's; Captain E. H. Montresor to be Brevet-Major; Quartermaster-Sergeant Pitman, Sergeant Gates, Corporals Baldwin and Sorase, Sergeant-Major Burke Sergeant, Cream, Corporal Flannery and Private Furlong distinguished conduct medals.

Essex Regiment.—Lieut. J. W. Howard to be D. S. O.; Captains C. W. Barlow and F. W. Moffitt to be Brevet-Majors; Sergeant Marson and Quartermaster-Sergeant Cook, distinguished conduct medals.

York and Lancaster Regiment.—Lieutenant R. M. Heath (now of Middlesex Regiment) to be D. S. O.; Major H. N. Byass to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel; and Private Moore, distinguished conduct medal.

Durham Light Infantry.—Captain E. St. G. Pratt to be D. S. O.; Captain E. A. C. Blake to be Brevet-Major; and Sergeants Ward and O'Brien, distinguished conduct medals.

Devonshire Regiment.—Lieutenant E. S. C. Willis to be D. S. O.; Major G. J. Ellicombe to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain N. G. Goodwyn to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel when he attains his majority; and Quartermaster-Sergeant Adams and Privates Boulton and Davis, distinguished conduct medals.

Gordon Highlanders.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Maclean to be Brevet-Colonel; Captains A. D Greenhill, Gesdyne, C. J. Simpson, and A. W. F. Baird, to be Brevet-Majors; Sergeants Lawrence, Rothnie, Forbes, Donald, and Stephens, distinguished conduct medals.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. B. Clough, Companion of the Bath; Captain J. K. Omeagher to be Brevet-Major; Sergeant-Major Barrett, Sergeant Shee, and Private Sullivan, distinguished conduct medals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

An extension of the appointment for three years is sanctioned for Sergeant-Major A. Lines, Bombay Unattached List.

Lieut.-Colonel Hewat vacates the command of the 2nd Kings Own Scottish Borderers on the 3rd proximo.

Lieut. Mathew Lannows succeeds Captain Glasgow as Adjutant, 1st Royal West Surreys.

Major E. C. Stanton, from leave, has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineers, Bombay District.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Mayne, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment.

Major Wadeson, 5th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as Commandant, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

NOTES FROM BIJAPUR.

It is possible now, writes our local correspondent to form a general idea of the season prospects in Bijapur district. With regard to the actual amount of rain that has fallen it must be admitted that the average has only in one or two of the talukas been reached. But the rain that has fallen has been very opportune. In some of the northern parts, it it true, the kharif crops withered away, but fortunately it is the rabi and not the kharif that forms the chief stay of the northern talukas. In the central and southern talukas on the other hand, where kharif is almost as much grown as rabi, rain has twice fallen in the nick of time, first when it seemed that the jowari would wither without attaining its proper growth, and, secondly, about three weeks ago when anxiety was being felt as to whether the ears would fill. In one taluka especially, Badami, the rainfall was excellent at this time, and it is confidently expected that the kharif harvest will yield from 10 to 11 annas in this taluka. Other talukas have been less fortunate, but during the last few days sufficient rain has fallen to ensure a harvest of 7 or 8 annas, which may be taken as a fair average for the whole district, excepting Badami. The rabi prospects are everywhere excellent. The outlook is considerably better than it has been during any time these last five years. As a consequence the special head karkuns and special circle inspectors are now being dispensed with, and it is expected that every village kitchen and dole list will be closed by the end of November at latest.

It is very unfortunate that when the agricultural prospects have taken on such a far brighter look plague should have made its unwelcome appearance once more. About three weeks ago rats were found dead in Bagalkot and at the same time some suspicious deaths occurred. These very soon proved to be plague, and in the space of two or three days cases had occurred in every quarter of the town. The Municipality have energetically gone to work to tackle this evil, but its progress has not been stemmed and in less than 20 days there have been 80 cases and 52 deaths. The people are fleeing in every direction, and it cannot be expected that they will not spread the disease among the surrounding villages. A few cases have in fact already occurred outside Bagalkot. An experienced Hospital Assistant from Ahmedabad has been sent down on special plague duty, and it is to be hoped that the present high rate of mortality will shortly diminish.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The hired transport Plassy, Captain C.F. Preston, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, which port she left on the 17th October. She had called at Durban on the 22nd ultimo. She brought the 1st Royal Sussex Regiment and drafts, consisting of 36 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 1,130 non-Commissioned officers and men, and 8 horses. The draft of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, comprising 8 officers and 352 men, were transhipped on board the R. I. M. S. Clive for conveyance to Karachi. The Clive sails to-day. During the voyage she experienced variable winds and much rain on the coast. The baggage guard and working party (4 officers and 200 men under a Field officer), left the ship's side at 10 a.m. The remainder of the troops for shore moved into the barges at 12-30 and 2-30 p.m. The troops left for Deolali in two special troop trains from Sassoon Dock. The first train left at 5-40 p.m. with 11 officers, 347 men, and 6 horses. The second train left with 15 officers and 420 men and 2 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM CAPE TOWN.

Maj Scaife, 1st Rl Sussex Regt	do	2nd-Lieut Drumon, 1st Rl Sus	
Maj Crawford	do	sex Regt	
Capt Green	do	2nd-Lieut Mitchell	do
Capt Mackenzie	do	2nd-Lieut Wilberforce	do
Lieut Villiers	do	2nd-Lieut Birkett	do
Lieut Villett	do	2nd Lieut Atkins	do
Lieut and Adjt Bellany	do	Lieut-Col Baker	R A M C
Lieut and Qrmr Gilpin	do	Capt Penny	do
2nd Lieut Pagett	do	Capt Martin	do
2nd Lieut Beeton	do	Vety Lieut Quinland	A V D
2nd Lieut Browne	do	Vety Lieut Beatty	do

FROM DURBAN.

Capt McLaughlin, Rl Munster Fusiliers	Capt Davis, R F A
	Lieut Armitage, R F A
Lieut Brain, Rl Munster Fusiliers	Lieut Ramsay, R F A
	Lieut Robinson, R F A
Lieut Gill, Rl Munster Fusiliers	Lieut Hill, R F A
	Lieut Maitland, R F A
Major Geddes, R F A	Lieut Baxer, R A M C
Capt Lewis, R F A	Lieut Babington, R A M C
Capt Keyworth, R F A	Lieut Bartlett, R A M C

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER CLIVE

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive. Commander [redacted] G. Piffard, will sail to-day for Karachi with the following troops:—A draft of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, comprising 3 officers, and [redacted] 17 men, 28th Bombay Pioneers; 5 men, S. and T. Corps; 1 man, A. H. Corps; 2 officers, 1 lady, and 1 child, Staff; 1 officer, R. E.; 1 officer A. V. D., officer Suffolk Regt.; and 4 private followers.

The names of the officers are Major-General Mrs. and child Gazelee and Staff, Corps Captain B.T. Bell A.D.C., Captain Maclaughlin, R. M. Fusiliers Lieut Braine R. M. Fusiliers Lieut. Gill R. M. Fusiliers Captain Farwell, R. E. Captain Saunders Suffolk Regt. and Lieut. A. V. Bartlett, A. V. Dept

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th November 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	7	.. p.m.	10	47
Teheran	4	2	14 p.m.	0	28
Suez	4	2	15 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	21	0	2
" Karachi	0	33	0	1
" Madras	0	30	0	2

A MAFIA trial ended on October 13th at Girgenti Sicily, which reveals a formidable association of thieves and murderers which the police are apparently powerless to crush. A few years ago 200 members of this society were condemned to heavy penalties; the other day forty-eight more were equally punished. Yet the criminal brotherhood survives. It admits its recruits through mysterious religious rites, and strikes terror among the peaceful inhabitants, who never give evidence against the association, as they justly fear immediate assassination.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE OF MISS MACMILLAN.

The marriage of Mr. James Anderson Dickson McBain, Manager of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for India, Burma, and Ceylon, and Matilda Isabella (Tilly), younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan, of Elphinstone College, Bombay, was celebrated at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, yesterday morning. The church was beautifully decorated with white blossoms at the entrance and the chancel, and the service was fully choral. The bride, who was accompanied by her father, looked very charming in a gown of ivory duchesse satin veiled with chiffon. The overskirt was embroidered with chiffon, lace, and silver applique. The bodice of swathed chiffon was trimmed to correspond. She had a silver embroidered chiffon belt and full sleeves of lace drawn into wristlets of embroidery. The full court train was of lace beautifully embroidered with silver spangles. She wore a tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle, while a spray of the same flowers was fastened on the corsage. Her lovely shower bouquet of white roses and eucharist lilies included a bunch of white heather specially procured from Scotland for the purpose by the bridegroom. Her only ornament was a gold chain with moonstone pendant set with diamonds, the gift of her mother. Mr. F. R. Hill supported the bridegroom as best man. The Rev. Canon Hill officiated.

A large reception was held after the ceremony at Elphinstone College. In the course of the afternoon the newly wedded couple left Bombay by train for their honeymoon. The bride travelled in a cream silk voille frock trimmed with lace and chiffon and wore a picture hat with large white feathers. The bride's mother wore a dress of black point, d'esprit net and lace over white silk and a black picture hat. She carried a bouquet of Marshal Niel roses, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Charles Stevens, the bride's sister, wore a large black picture hat and a lovely gown of string coloured point d'esprit net over cream satin trimmed with lace and chiffon to match, and carried an exquisite shower bouquet of pink roses. The trousseau came from Derry and Tom's, Kensington, London, and the wedding cake was supplied by Buzzard. The following is a list of the wedding presents:—

Mr and Mrs Macmillan, moonstone and diamond pendant and chain, and cheque.
Mr and Mrs J M McBain, cheque.
Mr Frank Adam, pair entree dishes and cruet.
Mr and Mrs E F Allum, pair silver bon bon dishes.
Mrs W Clark, Amery fan.
Mr C H Allen, tantalus decanter.
Mr and Mrs E H Aitken, buffalo horn epergne.
Commander and Mrs. Black, silver luke stand.
Mr and Mrs Cecil Burns, cheque.
Mr Barrett, silver manicure set.
Captain Barrett, I.S.C, silver salver.
Lieut-Col Barry, cheque.
Mrs Berry, cheque.
Lieut-Col Baker, silver bowl.
Commander Baugh, four silver salt cellars.
Mr and Mrs Begbie, silver carriage clock.
Mr R Paterson Brown, silver crumb scoop.
Mr C Betesford, set silver tea spoons.
Mr and Mrs John Begg, volume Mrs Browning.
Mr A R Catto, cheque.
Mr J P Chrystal, claret cup jug.
Dr C T Costello, silver biscuit box.
Mr A L Coverdon, carriage clock.
Mr and Mrs J G Coverdon, pair silver ash trays.
Miss S M Cursetjee, gold bangle.
Mr Rustam K R Cama, silver peg measure.
Messrs Carsbedjee and Sathna, silver bowl.
Lieut.-Col Dimmock, silver cake basket.
Mr Cowasjee Dubas, pair silver candlesticks.
Mr R A Don, pair silver fruit spoons.
Messrs Devshanker Manilal and Co., silver cigarette box and match box.
Dr Stanley Ducat, pair silver photo-frames and silver mounted ink bottle.
Mr F M Dastur, six silver napkin rings and cruet.
Mr E S Ezekiel, silver match box.
Mr Edgar Faulkner, cheque.
Mr and Mrs Fosbery, silver peg measure.
Mr W J A Foulkes, silver butter dish.
Mr J N Fraser, pair pictures.
Mr George Gordon, pair Burmese silver bowls.
Mr John Greig, pair silver salts and pepper pot.
Mr and Mrs Gibbs, brass tray.
Miss Gifford, Doulton silver mounted jar.
Mr A P Goldney, brass date rack.
Mr W Turner Green, seltzogene.
Mr F R Hill, set silver fruit knives and forks.
Nurse Horlock, silver butter knife.
Mr Lala Hurry, silk evening dress.
Mr R D Hughes, two silver mounted glass vases.
Major Hosken, pair silver toast racks.
Mr and Mrs C W L Jackson, pair entree dishes.
Capt Jackson, I M S, pair silver vases.
Mr C C James, silver card case.
Mr and Mrs H S Johnston, tea set.
Mrs J E Judah, silver mounted claret jug.
Mr Merwanji D M Jeejeebhoy, ice pail.
Mr Fred G Keiller, silver vase.
Mr J Kinniburgh, cheque.
Mr and Mrs S R Koolyar, silver liqueur set and tray.
Mr K K Kapadia, silver card case and sweet dish.
Mr and Misses Kabraji, carved photo screen.
Dr and Mrs Laing, set silver fruit knives and forks.
Mr and Mrs A T Laing, silver egg stand.
Mr and Mrs Lamb, six coronation tea spoons.
Mr and Mrs Leask, hot water kettle.
Miss McBain, silver ring stand.
Mr and Mrs Norman McBain, set silver fish knives and forks.
Mrs Maclaurin, damask table cloth.
Master M'Macmillan, coffee set.
Mr John McGlashan, set silver tea spoons.
Messrs Harry and Frank Mabain, canteen of cutlery.
Mr George J McKenzie, double vegetable dish.
Mrs Maconachie, cheque.
Mr N M Marshall, pair silver bon bon dishes.
Miss Mathews, Brussells applique lace collar.
Mr O V Muller, carriage clock.
Miss McBain, pair silver photo frames.
Capt C K Morgan, silver tea set.
Messrs W Moir and P J Arnot, cheese trefoil.
Mr. James Macdonald, silver trefoil.
Misses McDonald, four silver sweet dishes.
Captain McDonald, pair silver cake plates.
Hon Mr and Mrs Moses, mother of pearl and silver card tray.
Mr G F Mawson, pair jam spoons and butter knife.
Mr N Maughan, set silver tea spoons and sugar tongs.
Mr and Mrs A L McKenzie, pair silver jam dishes.
Mr and Mrs Moos, mother of pearl fruit stand.
Captain Marjoribanks, set silver tea spoons.
Mr and Mrs J Stuart Milne, silver sweet meat dish.
Mr and Mrs G Motiram, silver sweet stand.
Mr M C Nangle, I S C, six silver menu holders.
Mr and Mrs Ferrers-Nicholson, pair silver sweet meat dishes.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, silver box.
Mr Nooroodin Ebrahim Nooroodin, silver model pagoda.
Mr and Mrs Rustam S Powvala, set silver napkin rings.
Mr G A Philips, silver and cut glass butter dish.
Mr G Plinston, brass table.
Mr and Mrs Jehangir B Petit, horse shoe clock.
Dr Powell, Japanese tea set.
Capt E H Payne, I C S, silver sweetmeat dish.
Mr and Mrs Pickard, picture.
Mr Kawas S Powvala, silver cigarette case.
Hon Dr John Pollen "coronation" table cloth.
Mr and Mrs W B Ramage, cheque.
Mr and Mrs Stanley Reed set band painted d'oyleys.
Messrs E C Richards and G A Sandford, set silver fish knives and forks.
Mr Justice, Mrs, and Miss Russell pair silver box bon dishes.
Mrs and Miss Sassoon, gold enamel pencil.
Mr and Mrs P C Sethna, massive silver tea set.
Mrs P C Sethna, gold and ruby brooch.
Dr and Mrs Sethna, silver cigar case.
Mr Arthur Scott, pair silver fruit spoons.
Mr M R Sethna, silver photo frame.
Mr G H N Sexton, gong.
Mrs Sharpe, gold bracelet.
Misses Sharpe, gold brooch.
Mr W H Sharp, silver embroidered centre piece and glass epergne.
Mr and Mrs G F Stevens, silver lamp.
Mr and Mrs Stewart, cheque.
Dr and Mrs Stoddart, silver cream jug and sugar sifter.
Misses Agnes, Janet, and Amy Stoddart, cheque.
Miss C M Stoddart, antique silver mustard, pepper, and salt.
Bombay Office Staff, Sun Life Assurance Co, of Canada, silver bowl.
Mr Sathe, silver photo frame.
Mr Steward S Story, oak and silver lemon squash stand.
Capt and Mrs Swiney, cashmere carved wood letter.
Rev and Mrs R Scott, tray cloth and d'oyleys.
Mr and Mrs E M Slater, set coffee cups.
Mr and Mrs John Stiven, entree dish.
Mr and Mrs J Sanders-Slater, set coffee cups.
M B Trigg, brass tray.
Messrs Tarachand and Co., gold pencil.
Mr Tharisai, tiger claw and sapphire brooch.
Mr G Midgley Taylor, cut glass silver mounted toilet set.
Mr Jamsedjee Temuljee, Japanese photo album.
Mr and Mrs D J Tata, set silver tea spoons, etc.
Mr G Venkanna, carved ivory and sandalwood jewel case.
Mr and Mrs Wagstaff, six silver teaspoons.
Mr. Mrs, and Miss Watson, silver and mother-of-pearl fruit stand
Misses D E Wacha, cut glass scent bottle.
Mr and Mrs Lennox Wright, asparagus strainer tongs, and eaters.
Captain and Mrs F S Walker, silver bread fork.
Miss Kathleen Walker, table centre.
Mr and Mrs D F Wadia, silver photo frame.
Mr W M Bell, carved ivory jewel case.
Mr and Mrs R H H Hopkins, silver sugar bowl and sifter.
Mr and Mrs Seymour Dove, pair silver salt cellars and carved sandalwood box.
Mr Gulabchand M Damania, silver coffee set and tray.
Mr L Wynne Hartley, silver peg measure.
Mr Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, butter dish.
Major Crimmin V C, silver bowl.
Mr H Bicknell, three silver vases.
Mr and Mrs W Ferguson Ducat, silver smokers set.
Messrs George and Ivan Millar, silver backed mirror.
Mr and Mrs J B K Macbeth, silver mounted ink-bottle.
Mr C Bebramjee, framed picture.
Bride to Bridegroom, pearl scarf pin.
Bridegroom to Bride, silver fitted dressing case.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Surgeon-General George Bainbridge, who has ably filled the office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay during the last five years, has retired on pension; and after a few days' stay at Mahableshwar will bid this country farewell, and leave by the mail steamer of the 15th instant in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His numerous friends in India hope that he will be spared many years to do useful work at home. Dr. Bainbridge, who holds the degree of M. D. and M. R. C. P., joined the service in April, 1867, and was allowed to count as service for pension the period of his residence at Netley from April to August, 1867. On his arrival in Bombay in October of that year, he worked at the European General Hospital, but three months later was transferred to Dhulia as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail there; and worked assiduously for about ten years in that capacity. In July, 1877, he went to Satara as Civil Surgeon, and for a few months, in addition to his own duties, held charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Deccan Registration District. In May, 1878, Dr. Bainbridge came over to Bombay, when he officiated as Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy in the Grant Medical College for Some eighteen months. In November, 1879, Dr. Bainbridge reverted to Satara as Civil Surgeon and superintendent of the Jail, and then proceeded on furlough on medical certificate to Europe for about twenty months. On his return to this country in December, 1881, he again worked as Civil Surgeon at Satara. Five months subsequently he was appointed to act as Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College, and Second Physician, Sir Jamsetji Hospital In August, 1882, we find him officiating as Presidency Surgeon, first district, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Sir Jamsetji Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at the Grant Medical College. In September, 1883, Dr. Bainbridge officiated as Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, and subsequently at Karachi. In February, 1885, he came back to Bombay and officiated as Senior Sergeon at the Jamsetji Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery at the Grant Medical College. In May, 1886, he was again transferred to Karachi, and in addition to his own duties as Civil Surgeon, held charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District. From October to December, 1889, Dr. Bainbridge also acted as Principal Medical Officer, Sind District. He had a two years' furlough to Europe, and, on his return to India, was posted as Civil Surgeon at Karachi, and also acted as Principal Medical Officer, Sind District. In October, 1896, having risen to the rank of Surgeon Colonel, Dr. Bainbridge was confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer in the Sind District. He was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major-General in August, 1897, and in October of that year was appointed Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. He was at the same time appointed a member of the Plague Committee, on which his knowledge and experience proved of considerable value. He has had lately three months privilege leave, and had been ably discharging the duties of Surgeon-General up to the date of his retirement on pension.

Colonel McConaghy, M. D., Principal Medical Officer at Karachi, has succeeded to the office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. He joined the Indian Medical Service in October, 1869; and in September, 1877, was appointed Superintendent at Matheran, and was in the following year transferred to a similar position at Mahableshwar. For a year from 1882 to 1883, Dr. McConaghy worked energetically as Civil Surgeon at Karwar, and at Dharwar in a similar position in 1885. He subsequently served at Poona; and in September, 1898, was appointed Principal Medical Officer in Sind District. He comes to Bombay with high credentials.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SYRIA.

The hired transport Syria, Captain W. H Haughton, will sail to-day for England, with 27th, 36th, and 60th Batteries, R. F. A., and details, consisting of 33 officers, 12 ladies, 14 children, 1,128 non-commissioned officers and men, 61 women and 102 children.

The 27th, 36th, and 60th Batteries, R. F. A., and details from Deolali, with their baggage, brought to Bombay in three extra trains, as follows. The first train, with the 27th, 36th, and 60th Batteries, R. F. A, about 6 officers and 276 men (including the usual ration party and gate guard), and all lying down cases of the families and the heavy baggage, arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a. m. yesterday morning.

The second train with 2 officers and 200 men left Deolali at 10 p. m. on Monday and arrived at Sassoon Dock at 7 a.m. yesterday morning. The third train with 2 officers and 537 men left Deolali at 9 p. m. last night and arrives at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a. m. this morning. The troops and baggage were embarked as they arrived.

The following are the names of the officers:—Col. H. A. Walsh, Som. L. Infantry; Lieut-Col. G. H. Swayne, R.A.M.C.; Lieut-Col. W. A. Morris, R.A.M.C.; Major J. Reordan, R. A. M. C.; Captain and Mrs. W. B. Woodham, Northampton Regt.; Captain A. G. Thompson, R. A. M. C.; Captain and Mrs. E. P. Cant and 2 children, 4th Drs. Guards; Captain and Mrs. S. Lethbridge and child, R. A.; Captain and Qrmr. and Mrs. McDermott and 4 children, East Surrey Regt.; Captain A. B. Bayly, R. F. A.; Captain H. MacEvan, Middlesex Regt.; Captain R. W. Duncan, R. Scots; Captain J. Garwood, Royal Scots; Captain W. R. W. Nightingale, 2nd Gurkha Rifles; Captain J. W. Hope, R. F. A.; Captain and Mrs. P. Lyons and 4 children, S. and T. Corps; Lieut and Qrmr. J. T. Field and six children, S. W. Borderers; Lieut. P. E. Knapp, 1st Sikhs; Lieut. R. D. Oldman, Norfolk Regt; Lieut Turkington, Ordnance Dept; Lieut. W. A. Bayley, 27th Balooch Regt.; Lieut. C. A. Cooke, West York Regt.; Lieut. F. J. A. MacWorth, R. F. A.; Lieut E. H. Liggett, R. F. A.; Lieut. T. H. Harker, K. R. R. Corps.; Lieut H. L. Cautley, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. W. P. Paynter, R. F. A.; Captain D. Harvey, R. A. M. C.; Lieut P. S. Tillard, R. F. A.; Lieut. E. Turner, R. F. A.; 2nd-Lieut. H. J. Evans, R. F. A.; 2nd-Lieut. R. S. Scott, I.S.C., widow of Major Belli River, I.S.C.; widow of Capt Sandy, I. S. C.; widow of Captain Milnes and 2 children, R. A.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURES AT LEIGHTON HOUSE.

THE CARDIFF FESTIVAL.

MR. COSMO HAMILTON'S PLAY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Quite an agreeable decorative effect is produced by the grouping in the large or outer studio in Leighton House of some half-dozen of the works of Mrs. De Morgan. Some of these are already old favourites, but the small collection is seen now to greater advantage in the isolation of a separate exhibition. In one or two the success is more marked than in some of the painter's recent exhibits. No doubt the influence of Burne Jones is very strong in all of them, and, in art, an echo awakens less enthusiasm than the sound which produced it. Like that painter, Mrs. DeMorgan is fond of allegory, but we rather prefer to take these pictures as bits of pure decoration than as illustrations of the special meanings announced in the catalogue. Colour and composition are alike fine in No. 9, "The Storm Spirits," though the picture scarcely suggests its title. These deliberate Deities of Flood and Darkness and Lightning, comfortably posed and carefully drawn, are mere conventions, and are signally wanting in spirit or imagination. In No. 5, "The Spear of Ithuriel," the influence of the early Florentine masters is felt directly enough. The figure of Ithuriel is very dignified, as the Archangel stands, winged, his feet resting on cloud, and the heaven around him breaking out into angels' faces. Still it is an echo, not a creation, and its effect reaches us at second hand. More satisfactory, because more original, and with more idea in it, is the Grey Sisters, an episode from the second part of "Faust," the somber colour assorting with the mysticism of the subject. The glass studio is devoted to a collection of the works of Mr. Byam Shaw, including a series illustrating verses from Ecclesiastes. Mr. Shaw's technique is always interesting, his colour pure, with a range from delicate to intense, and his draughtsmanship careful and sound. The larger picture, "Love the Conqueror," with its crowded composition of the great names of all the centuries, fairly illustrates the painter's art and its limitations. We feel it to be largely the art of the illuminator. Passages in it are of great beauty, individual figures have the quaint charm, and, some of them, the jewelled colour of the early Flemish school, the gleeful little elves in the foreground are quite fascinating—and yet the picture as a whole is a failure. The figures are assembled rather than composed, and the eye is wearied by constantly recurring emphasis where subordination was needed to help effect. An earlier work, "Whither?" No. 23, is less studied and more satisfactory. Here the expressions on the faces of the lovers, reclining in that strange craft borne onward through the tossing sea, are most happily conceived. There is something of the Pre-Raphaelite feeling of an early Millais in the man's face, looking sorrowfully, wonderingly, and with wide open eyes out into the mysterious distance to where the Syrens and the Storm Nymphs are hurrying the boat which bears him and the girl he presses to his breast. Their faces bear close inspection, and at the same time take their proper places in the general composition when seen across the room.

The Cardiff Festival is over; and before coming to any summary and general criticism of the week's work, there are still two concerts to account for. Saturday morning

fluous to say any more in connection with Dr. Cowen's work at Cardiff. To conclude, there is no doubt that, in spite of some drawbacks, the Festivals was an artistic success, and one learns with much satisfaction that from a financial standpoint the committee has reason to be satisfied. A last word of praise is due to the secretaries of the Festival, Mr. Gething Lewis and Mr. W. A. Morgan, for their persistent energy and tact.

"The Wisdom of Folly," described as a comedy, with a sub-title of "An episode in the peaceful life of a fluffy-minded woman," by Cosmo Hamilton, produced last week at the Comedy Theatre, is truly a bewildering entertainment. While it would be extremely difficult to say what it is, one thing is clear—that it is neither a comedy nor any other kind of play. A certain amount of thin and threadbare material serves, with the help of two perfectly irrelevant and would-be Gilbertian characters, to carry on a spasmodic action for three acts. But there is no meaning and no coherence in the matter. In fact, the affair is like Calverley's ballad of the farmer's daughter with bright red hair, with the difference that C. S. C. wrote: "I met with a ballad, I can't say where, that consisted wholly of lines like these," while one is unable to suspect Mr. Cosmo Hamilton of any subtle practical joking. The latter's humour is all on the surface. So far as incident goes it is contained in the three-times-three trick—that is to say, three comic lovers parade themselves before the audience for the purpose of doing or saying something supposedly funny one after the other. The device is not of course novel, nor is it turned to its best account in the present instance. What one says it is clear that the other will say on his next entrance, and so the game goes on "until the thing almost becomes a bore." Apart from these characters there is the "fluffy-minded woman." Her humour consists in lapses of memory and incoherence of mind. She says port when she means champagne, and rages because port is brought when she has ordered sherry. She borrows the handkerchief of each lover in turn to weep over her husband's portrait, and though there may be some fun in seeing the third lover enter with a handkerchief protruding from his pocket, it is too closely allied to that of the knockabout comedian to be a very dignified cause of laughter.

She runs her thoughts and words together in a meaningless monotone that gives occasional opportunity for ridiculous contrast that is not ineffective, and there she is, an impossible creation, who fails to justify her infidelity to anything under the sun by the mirth which she provokes. Beyond this there are two lovers. The young gentleman has a "theory" of love, which impels him to the belief that marriage spells the death of affection, so that he engages himself to a rather ordinary little girl on the understanding that when the desire for marriage gets the better of them they shall proceed, not to the altar, but the village pond; unfortunately this desire fails to overtake them with that celerity which seemed so desirable a consummation. Here we have more or less the authors materials. He has spun out his desperate chase of epigrammatical farce by stringingthem all on to a truly farcical plot. Mrs. Rose, the fluffy-minded, has lived apart from her husband for years. She is courted by the general, a conventional stage carpet-soldier, the Admiral, who might more conceivably have commanded a coal barge than a battleship, and the civil servant, who is by far the best-drawn character of the lot. They are all retired, though by no means retiring, and they always enter a lady's drawing-room hat on head. Each extracts from the grass widow a written promise not to marry the others, each of which she signs, of course, in complete forgetfulness of having signed anything of the sort in her life before.

Mr. Hollingford writes in the "Pall Mall":—Mr Edward Terry is going for five or six months to South Africa. Wise man, and wiser manager. When he returns he will find his theatre in the Strand on Terry Firmer. And perhaps not? Mr. William Greet is not an acter, like his brother Ben, so he will stop in London and look after the "requisitions" served on his three theatres with a three months' licence—the Lyric, the Comedy, and the Savoy. The Adelphi is spared, for the present. The Gaiety Theatre has been tarred with the same brush, the London County Council being anxious to show that they are not sparing their own or the retepayers' property. They have ordered themselves to provide an iron curtain, but have measured the plans in a lucid interval to see if it will do for the new theatre. The iron curtain at Spring Gardens will soon inspire an addition to the Ten Commandments. A fireproof theatre is as difficult to attain as a waterproof Niagara. The theatres are also worried by certain journals. Fabulous circulations encourage a demand for fabulous sums as advertisements. There was a time when the founder of a great paper like the "Times" had to haunt stage-door and bribe those soft-mannered guardians of the Theatre Royal, the door-keepers, for information about forthcoming pieces. "Under the Clock" announcements were inserted for nothing, and when, at last, a charge was timidly made it never exceeded a shilling. The puff-preliminary" was not invited, and it had no place in the slender and intermittent "Society Gossip." Some of the actors, like David Garrick, saved everybody trouble by writing their own notices. Playbills were the principal advertising media, and the stations for display were chiefly the tobacco shops and pastrycooks.

HOW TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN SANITATION.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield contributes to the "West minster Review" for October a very interesting and suggestive paper concerning the success which attended the efforts of the Minister of one of the first class native States in India in combating the pestilence which has baffled the efforts of our able medical officers. In the first two visitations of the plague in this native State they lost 50,000 lives, but after the adoption of the measures which he describes they have had no recurrance of plague, and do not greatly fear its advent. The secret of the success was that the Minister took the people into his confidence. Instead of dragooning them into a segregation camp, which they regard as almost worse han death, he showed them how they could escape the necessity for it. This is the way in which he did it:—

We divided the city into wards and sub-wards, and divisional sub-wards, and put an inspector over each, and then we fixed a big holiday and we provided lime-wash and chloride of lime, and perchloride of mercury, and other strong disinfectants free of charge, and on the fixed day every householder was held responsible to turn out his house, wash it thoroughly, disinfect it, and lime-wash it throughout. It was all done simultaneously, and each inspector had to see that in every house in his little district it was being done. The officers of State, too, rode through the whole city, broad streets, slums, healthy parts and plague-stricken areas alike, and it was made a great festival of cleansing! And then for the next eight days every room in every house had to be simultaneously fumigated for two hours from six to eight in the evening with burning sulphur and native loban. This, too, was provided free to the poor. In the streets every night at the same time fires were lighted at short intervals, and upon these the same fumigants were placed, so that for two hours every night for over a week the city was in a state of fumigation in such a way that all the people and all their clothes had to be turned out and exposed either to fresh air or antiseptic fumes. The inspection was done so thoroughly that over each ward the municipal inspector was told off to see to the streets and houses, a doctor was appointed to each ward for house to house visitation and a special magistrate appointed to each ward to emphasise the fact that the State intended to carry out rigorously the rules laid down, and finally in each sub-district three of the best known and best respected men in that sub-district were appointed to spend their whole time in explaining to the inhabitants of their own neighbourhood the facts of the case and the remedies that were being adopted! Then further we agreed that no plague case that was reported should be removed to the camp, but should be allowed to be treated at home, and we advised the remedies to be adopted and provided medicines and disinfectants free; but we decreed that every case that was detected and which had not been reported should be at once carried away to the camp. The cases that were treated at home were isolated in every house that had two rooms, and thus it became the rarest thing either for the sick and the well to be sleeping together, or for cases to be unknown to the district medical officer. By these means we got a thoroughly good cleansing done at comparatively small cost, we got a fairly complete hold upon every case of plague, and more than all we had the goodwill of the people and their hearty co-operation.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We regret that pressure on our space in giving the necessary precedence to a review of the operations of home companies, has prevented our turning our attention until this rather late period of the year to the results attained by this energetic and successful life assurance organisation which has been established in our great Indian dependency. We have before us the report of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company for its fifth year's working, and we are exceedingly pleased to observe that the promise of preceding years, including the drawbacks of initiation, which, however, were overcome in a manner reflecting much credit on the skill of its management, have been abundantly fulfilled during 1901, or, rather, up to end of February of this year. The completed policies numbered 1,061, as against 632 in the preceding period, and the amounts assured were Rs. 16,77,055 and Rs. 10,28,750 respectively. It will be seen, therefore, that there was a very considerable increase in the volume of business—a fact due, no doubt, to a recognition in Indian circles that this company, whilst representative of native enterprise and identified in name with the Eastern Empire, is safe and sound and worthy of the entire confidence of assurants. The new premium income derived from the business amounted to Rs. 79,135. Upto the present as was perhaps to be expected under careful management and selection mortality claims have been light and we note that only Rs. 14,000 were disbursed in this relation. Considering tha period of pestilence and famine which has unfortunately afflicted India in the recent Past this to our mind is a very satisfactory feature and shows that not only skill and care of selection is exercised, but also that an intimate knowledge of local risk is possessed by the management. This is a strong point in favour of the eventual prosperity of the company and one which it possesses in a superior degree to most of its competitors. Another noteworthy feature is the evident economy of its working. Of course ratio of expense to premium income must be considered relatively to the amount of the latter which comprises renewals. In the first years of the operation of a newly established company ratio must be high, owing to the high proportion of new business. Under good management the ratio gradually decreases until in course of time it becomes normal. Nothing is so fallacious as to consider expense ratio as a test of efficiency and prosperity apart from the other circumstances of a concern. In the case of the Empire of India, wei find the gradual reduction which comes with the increased mass of renewal premiums, and that for the period under review at 29'8 per cent. is most satisfactory and compares very favourably with the experience of other enterprises at similar age.

We have every confidence in the continued success of the company, and anticipate a progressive record for the current year. The total number of policies in force as at February 28 last was 2,364 assuring Rs. 43,56,759. The life assurance fund, which, at the be ginning of the year was Rs. 1,59,048-8-10, was increased by Rs. 1,16,798-8-4, and now amounts to Rs. 2,75,847-1-2.—"Insurance World."

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

The Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 25th October, states:—

There was light rain in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in one taluka of the Panch Mahals and two of Sangli. Since the close of the week good and opportune rain has fallen in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Jamkhandi. The prices of food-grains fell generally. At statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 17,361 persons relieved as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	17,157	11,633	—	5,527
Dependants	4,341	3,144	—	1,197
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	75,053	64,416	—	10,637
Total	96,551	79,190	—	17,361

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	Relief work including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Sholapur	—3,519	plus 229
Bijapur	—1,324	—308
Ahmednagar	—1,001	—1,550
Belgaum	—271	plus 204
Poona	—245	— 47
Ahmedabad	—115	—7,628
Panch Mahals	—84	—569
Kaira	plus 38	—792
Surat	(Works closed.)	— 178
Not Total	—6,734	—10,637

One large work in Kaira and one in Ahmednagar were closed. Relief measures were completely closed in Panch Mahals and Surat.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	21195	74570	96065
Punjab	—	968	968
Central Provinces	—	195	195
Ajmer-Merwara	—	325	325
Total British Provinces	21195	76058	97553
Native States.			
Rajputana States	112	1603	1715
Baroda	4545	7193	11738
Bombay Native States	5021	2970	8091
Total Native States	9678	11766	21444
Grand Total	31173	87824	118997

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	14654	64402	79056	— 17009
Punjab	—	954	954	— 14
Central Provinces	—	195	195	—
Ajmer-Merwara	—	—	—	— 325
Total British Provinces	14654	65551	80205	— 17348
Native States.				
Rajputana States	7	1485	1492	— 223
Baroda	3222	5885	9107	— 2631
Bombay Native States	3824	2583	6407	— 1584
Total Native States	7053	9953	17006	— 4438
Grand Total	21707	75504	97211	— 21786

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th November 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.

To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

2. There will be a meeting of the B V A Carbine Association Committee at the Club on Friday next the 7th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th November 1902.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 5177 Vol E S Vincent.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

A Chinese detective at Shanghai has been sentenced to receive 500 blows with a bamboo, to be cangued for a month, imprisoned for a year, and deported at the expiration of his sentence for extorting money from a tea-shop keeper.

THE FAR EAST.

AFFAIRS IN KWANGSI.

GREAT FIRE AT KWEILIN.

The Kweilin correspondent of the "China Mail" writing on October 1st states:—

On Saturday, Sept. 27, at about half-past two in the afternoon, began one of the destructive fires which have caused such devastation in this city during the past few years. It began in a firecracker shop, it being reported that they were testing the powder to see if it was good! The result was an explosion, followed by two more. Immediately, the fire had become one of some size, and everything being so dry it spread like wild fire. By the time the small manuals began to arrive, it was already out of control of the means that this city possesses of checking a fire. Fortunately, there was no wind, otherwise it would have equalled the great South Street fire of last autumn. As it was the fire burnt over three hundred houses, which included two sections of the main street, viz, the Ho Pu Kiai and the I Tsing Teo, and was finally brought to a finish by pawn-shops in either direction. On the East and West, it was bounded by a large pond and the Magistrate's Yamen. It will be remembered that last year's fire swept down the other side of this same Yamen; in fact, all along its Southern boundary. This fire almost reached the Northern limits of the previous one.

The remarkable thing about the fire was the wonderful salvation of the Alliance Mission premises, which consist of an ordinary Chinese house, whose walls are by no means fire-proof or as good as those of some neighbouring houses. At the time of the outbreak, no missionaries were present, one being out itinerating and the other at the Church Mission house, which is a mile and a half away. When Mr. Farmer, the missionary in question, with one of the Church Mission, did reach the scene of the fire, there was no approaching the place by the main street, but after some long time they were able to work round to the back, and got in by a back way through a house at the rear. I may say that the only people in the house were the runners and another man. When they arrived, they found all had fled, the front preaching chapel burnt to the ground, the dividing door down and the flames pouring through on to the guest hall, which were catching fire. They tore down the windows and burning boards, and splashed a little water about. One of them then thought that it would be well to see to the way of escape, as it seemed hopeless, and retiring to the rear found the back in flames. They therefore beat a quick retreat, leaving the place burning. Some hours afterwards, in the evening, it was thought well to send men to see if any pots and pans, etc., had stood the fire, and collect them before the pany thieves got them, when what was our surprise to hear that the place had not been burnt! The fire had gone out of itself, and another place that had subsequently caught fire and was burning slowly in the roof of the dwelling rooms was extinguished by one of the returning men. In the fire, there were several people killed, who, going into houses to save things, were unable to get out again. A great deal of property was lost, as there was so little warning, the fire being large from the commencement. One of the extraordinary sights of the fire was a large pond of many acres extent filled with household goods, with their possessors sitting on them. The water was shallow.

DISTURBANCES AT LINCHOW.

DESPATCH OF CRUISERS.

The correspondent of the "China Mail" in the capital of Kwangsi Province has no news to give about the alleged rebellion in Kwangsi but refers to disturbances in the neighbourhood of Linchow. The Chinese authorities evidently consider the state of affairs serious, for the Chinese cruisers Whan Gaf and King Ching passed through the Harbour this morning on their way to Whampoa or Canton loaded with 'braves,' who swarmed all over the vessels. It is estimated that there were nearly a thousand men on the two cruisers. These men are not required in Kwangtung, so the presumption is that they are destined for Kwangsi, where the predatory bands now over-running that Province, and referred to from time to time in official reports and the native press as 'rebels,' are going to have a lively time, that is assuming that the 'braves' are worthy their salt and are led by efficient officers. It is quite evident that arms and ammunition are being smuggled into the Southern Provinces of China, in spite of the efforts of the Hongkong authorities. The allegation is that those arms find their way into the interior through adjacent French and Portuguese territory. If this allegation is correct, and surely the Chinese have means of ascertaining its truth, then it seems to us that the Powers concerned in the trade of China ought to bring pressure to bear in the proper quarter to put down this illicit business.

THE SITUATION IN SZECHUAN.

CHENGTU RAIDED BY BOXERS.

Writing from Chengtu on the 18th September a correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" sends the following description of the recent raid by Boxers in Chengtu:—Monday.—At an early hour the whole city was thrown into a state of wildest confusion. The Boxers had entered the city and were destroying the Great East Street. The people were so panic-striken that had a coup'e of hundred men instead of a couple oftens entered they might have plundered the city with little resistance. As no one could speak definitely the merchants and people stood behind their closed doors in a state of abject fear. Twenty or thirty men armed with swords had made their way into the city and directed their course toward the Viceroy's yamen. It is said the Viceroy called in his body guard and closed the gates of his yamen. Whether the Boxers expected to be joined by others who had previously entered the city or whether they were hypnotised and entered the city duped by their leaders it is hard to say. They reached the heart of the city and almost the doors of the Viceroy's yamen before any resisting power was met. They were encountered on one of the large silk streets finally, and an engagement followed in which as many soldiers were killed as Boxers. Following this was a rice panic, as everybody rushed to the rice shops and rice went up to a dangerous price considering that there were 30,000 visitors in the city.

Tuesday, 16th.—This morning about 9 a.m. Chengtu was again in the clutches of a panic. The excitement of yesterday had so unnerved the people that on the first cry of alarm they were ready to close their shops or houses. The panic spread so rapidly that in an incredibly short time all business was suspended and the city gates closed. It was rumoured that an attack was made on the R. C. mission outside the North Gate. The beggars of that vicinity rushed into the city and shouted: "The boxers are coming." Everybody alarmed dropped what they had and ran, whereupon the beggars gathered together what booty they conveniently could and retired. In the afternoon business was resumed.

Thursday—Peace again reigns through the city and there is an undercurrent of chagrin that the whole city could be so demoralised over twenty or thirty Boxers. One lesson from this excitement is that the people in Chengtu are not adverse to the foreigners, and that there is now little if any sympathy with the Boxers, who are looked upon as brigands. The feeling is general that when the new Viceroy arrives the country will soon clear up. It is very strange, yet true, that the present Viceroy has lost his grip. It will be a great relief to him when his successor arrives, which, according to latest advices, will not be until the 25th. Business is suffering to such an extent that all the merchants will hail a cessation of the troubles.

The same correspondent wrote on Septembes 8th:—The Captain of the French gunboat Oiry arrived in a launch 150 li below Chengtu. Evidently he had pressing news from his fellow-countrymen in Chengtu, and a hasty march overland resulted. He found the state of things so serious that he felt an attack upon foreigners was imminent. A messenger was despatched to the captain of the British gunboat at Kiahing, 350 li down river to make preparations for a relief party to start for Chengtu in case of trouble. The British captain immediately wrote out a detailed plan, that he and a half-score of soldiers with a field gun would follow should the summons come. Rockets were to be used to announce the arrival of the relief party, while the besieged were to direct the party by the same means. On the arrival of the latter the French captain called upon one of the British missionaries, produced the letter, and invited both the American and British missionaries to seek refuge in the Catholic Mission, which he said he was preparing against a sudden attack.

The officials are evidently alarmed, as they do not know who among themselves can be trusted. The guards at the different missions have been increased The streets are paraded all night and the better disposed are praying for the arrival of the new Viceroy. No one seems to know just where he is while a persistent rumour asserts that the French oppose his coming because he is pro-British.

Mr Murray and Dr. Wolfendale arrived overland from Chungking. An escort of 175 soldiers with rifles banners and trumpets escorted them through the Boxer district. They found the country for 100 miles, east of Chengtu in a very disturbed state. Thus far everything in the city has been quiet. The students have not been at all boisterous, and in passing through the streets everyone is courteous. Mr. Murray expects to make a distribution of Scriptures. Though outwardly calm, it is also noticeable that the people are wrought up to an almost dangerous tension of subdued excitement which might be disastrous should an occasion arise to give it vent.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

FOREIGN LADIES IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

The Peking correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" writes on the 4th ultimo.—Yesterday, the Empress Dowager gave her second reception to the ladies of the Legations in Peking. It was a delightful day, and the ladies were highly pleased with their experiences. There were about fifty ladies who accepted the invitation, the leading ladies being Mrs. Conger and Mrs. Uchida, the only wives of Ministers present. Mr. Conger, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, escorted the ladies, and presented them to the Empress Dowager and Emperor. The streets from Legation Street to the Tesheng gate on the north of the city, were lined with braves, and every precautions was taken against accident. Outside the Tesheng gate, the ladies left their chairs and were received on the Dowager's private launch, which was elegantly fitted and provided with fruit and dainties to be eaten en route. The boat was drawn by a steam tug up the canal to the Kunning Lake, on the borders of which is the Eho Park. It was a delightful ride and entirely removed any excuses for weariness which might have been properly made if the ladies had gone the whole distance in chairs. They passed under the well known Camel's Back Bridge and were taken to the shore at the base of the Hill of Ten Thousand Ages. The ladies and the interpreters made quite a procession as they made their way to the hall, where their Majesties were in waiting for them.

The Empress Dowager and Emperor received them sitting, while the ladies stood and bowed as gracefully as possible and shook hands with royalty across a table. As the ladies were obliged to ascend several steps in order to reach the platform, they found it no easy task to back out of the presence of their Majesties, go down the steps and keep from tripping over their long gowns at the same time. No serious accident occurred, but several laughable incidents were the result of their endeavours in this line.

The Empress Dowagar was provided with paper on which were written the questions or remarks she put to each lady, and it did not add to the freedom of conversation to see the Empress Dowager frequently consult her manuscript. Eunuchs were so numerous that no one could find an opportunity to ask or answer private questions, even if one so desired. The Emperor seemed a complete nonentity and was treated as such. No word was addressed to him during the reception and feast which followed, except the one question addressed to him by the Empress Dowager, who asked him if he was not hungry. On his replying in the affirmative, the Empress Dowager saw that he was provided with an ample quantity of food.

The feast was given in another room from the reception hall. Miss Chun, woo teaches English to the Empress Dowager, was present, but her services were not required, as Mrs. Conger, in her long conversation with the Empress Dowager, was interpreted by Miss Sheffield. The Empress Dowager was well informed on the topics which were mentioned—the St. Louis Exposition, the need of education for women, the opening of Tungchow College, and several kindred subjects. It was an opportunity which was well improved, suggesting helpful ideas, and only good can result from such interviews. In conversation with Madame Uchida, the Empress Dowager took occasion to thank her for the kindness shown to China by Japan during her time of troubles. She mentioned the same subject to Mrs. Conger and was well aware of the fact who were her friends.

After the feast, the Empress escorted the ladies in her launch over to the Island, from which there is a fine view of the Park. It was well along in the afternoon, and the ladies soon went on board, and were steamed down the canal while the Empress Dowager returned to her abode in a sedan-chair. There were no presents given and no expressions of effusive affection, but a dignified function which might have taken place in any court in Europe. Such interviews must be of value in the general course of education through which the Court in Peking is passing, as all will hope, to better thing.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION IN CHINA.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

The purport of the agreement regarding the transfer of the New-chwang railway to China is as follows:—

1.—Russia shall transfer the railway on the 27th September according to the stipulation of the Treaty of Peace signed on the 25th June (Russian calendar).

2.—Russia and China will appoint commissioners for the settlement of the matter and settle the procedure for the transfer of the railway.

3.—The Chinese Railway Bureau will receive the railway and the materials for repair.

4.—Russian troops will be entitled to claim any and all privileges and concessions on the Newchwang railway that may be enjoyed by the other Powers interested in the Peking-Shanhaikwan railway.

5.—The travelling of Russian time-expired men and troops for the relief of forces already on the station shall be free as along as the troops of other Powers are transported free of cost by the Peking-Shanhaik wan railway.

6.—The Post Office at Shanhaikwan will be restored to China when Great Britain transfers the Post Office at Tientsin.

7.—The telegraph wires laid alongside the railway will be treated according to Art. 8 of the Anglo-Chinese agreement signed with regard to the restoration of the Peking-Shanhaikwan railway on the 16th April.

8.—The charges for mail cars shall be paid according to the number of trips.

THE ZAFIRO MYSTERY.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

Proceedings have been instituted by a Chinese firm against Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co. for the recovery of the dols. 500,000 gold alleged to have been shipped to Manila by the s. s. Zafiro and which was afterwards found to be missing.

The Manila American has the following regarding the robbery from the strong room of the Zafiro:—It has been positively ascertained that the money was received on board the steamer [illegible] just prior to leaving port. The amount was [illegible] thousand dollars in gold, mostly notes. The package therefore was not a large one. It was placed by the mate of the "Zafiro" in the little receptacle known as the strong room and when the boat arrived here it was declared at the Custom House that she had that amount of money on board. The money was consigned to a Chinese banking firm here and when it was to be delivered it was found missing. The locks, doors and walls of the safe deposit room were intact, but there was no treasure. The idea that perhaps the money was left in Hongkong is no longer tenable because telegraphic advices have dispelled all such thoughts. Besides, the mate remembers receiving the package. He is an old and tried employ of the Company and far beyond any suspicion.

FINDING THE LAND OF OPHIR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The explorer says he is going back to continue his exploration of the last three years, to take up new gold mines which he has located and look after some diamond, tin, and copper fields on which he has his eye, and then proceed from Rhodesia in a westerly direction in order to make a study of the Bushmen and the Hottentots. This next expedition will probably last about two years.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.

Although the Doctor is still on the good side of fifty, and is the son of a Lutheran clergyman, too, he has seen about as much fighting as any man who is not a professional soldier. He has commanded twenty-three combats with natives in Africa, always at the head of his escort, and was the first to beat the savage Masai tribes on the high plateaux east of Lake Victoria. In a night attack on a fortification of the Gallas on the Upper Tana, when he commanded the German Emin Pasha relief expedition in 1889, he was laid low by an assegai, but succeeded in dispersing the tribe.

His death was reported and officially confirmed in the German Reichstag, a fact which enables the explorer to possess a big volume of obituaries of himself, which he says he reads whenever he feels blue and wants a little cheering up.

He pulled through from that fight in time to get into another with the Masais in the same year. They rushed his expedition in a high forest, and managed to corner the Doctor alone. He had shot down seven men, and just missed an eighth, who was aiming an assegai at him at a distance of 3ft., when a boy attached to the expedition sent a charge of lead into the native's face.

On a number of other occasions he has just managed to escape by the skin of his teeth, as it were, besides having been ship-wrecked twice, and having had to swim for his life on one occasion.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

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DISBANDMENT OF THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

THE LAST INSPECTION.

The Hongkong Regiment paraded on October 10th when they were inspected for the last time by H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake, Governor of Hongkong At the close of the inspection his Excellency addressed the officers and men.

His Excellency said:—Major Berger, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Hongkong Regiment, I regret that the time has come when I have inspected you for the last time and when I have to say good-bye to this magnificent Regiment so soon to be disbanded. During the 10 1-2 years of its existence the Honukong Regiment has attained a high standard of efficiency that reflects the greatest credit upon the officers of the Indian Staff Corps who have been responsible for its training and discipline. In the operation that became necessary on account of the attack by the Chinese at the taking over of the New Territory, the conduct of the regiment left nothing to be desired, and in the expedition to Tientsin and Peking last year the Regiment particularly distinguished itself. In that expedition the Regiment lost action 11 killed and 31 wounded, while 8 men died of disease and 2 by accidents. A and B Companies under Captain Rowcroft and Lieut. Wallace, were present during the seige of Tientsin and the capture of the native city, the portion of the field of operations where by far the most serious fighting of the expedition took place. Why no clasp was given for those engagements is an inscrutable mystery to all those outside the War Office and Admiralty who know the facts connected with the expedition, but the fighting in Tientsin proved the quality of the Hongkong Regiment. Captain Rowcroft was mentioned in despatches and received the Distinguished Service Order, while my A.D.C., Subadar Major Sirdar Khan, was similarly mentioned and received the honour of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire for special gallantry when in command of a picquet at the railway terminus, and entirely unsupported, he repulsed

A DETERMINED NIGHT ATTACK

of the Chinese forces and cleared the railway station at the point of the bayonet. You, Major Berger, and Subadar Jan Muhammed, were mentioned in despatches for energetic and successful conduct in the suppression of brigandage while employed on the line of communications, and Subadar Jan Muhammed has also been decorated with the Order of British India. I find also that Private Sher Khan was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Medal for a plucky attempt to save the life of a comrade in the Peiho river. This record in a short period of active service shows the fine quality of the Regiment and is the result of that drill and discipline to which testimony has been borne by Major-General Sir William Gascoigne under who ose command you have served in this garrison for the last four years; by General Sir Alfred Gaselee who commanded the China expedition, and by the Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, who reported as follows with reference to the Coronation detachment of the Hongkong Regiment: that their work was so admirable in all respect that it provided an object lesson for some of our instructors of the extraordinary skill that proper recruit training can develop.' No higher praise could be given of your work as soldiers, and it must be gratifying to Major-General Sir Edmund Barrow who raised the Regiment, Colorel Faithfull to Colonel Retallick and to you Major Berger, who now commands it, that this Regiment that has been moulded under your hands, than which no regiment has ever presented a more splendid appearance on parade, has done such credit to your sustained efforts during your several commands. The exigencies of the service require that you shall cease to exist as a unit on the 30th November, but I know that soldiers like you will not abandon the profession of arms, but will continue to serve your King and Emperor in other Regiments with the same fidelity that you have shown in the Hongkong Regiment. You will leave your Colours in the Cathedral here, where in years to come they will remind the people of Hongkong that the Colony once possessed a territorial Regiment second to none in His Majesty's Indian army. I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking thus to you, and in bidding you farewell I wish you all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, every success in the future (applause).

Major Berger said:—Your Excellency—The Regiment which after a short existence of 10 1-2 years, has paraded for the last time before you to-day, and concerning which you have made so very flattering a speech, is interesting not only to the Colony by reason of its name but also to all those who take an interest in principles which affect the well being of the Army. Our first Commanding Officer, now Major General Sir Edmund Barrow, K. C. B., was a soldier of great experience, advanced ideas, and with great influence at Headquarters, and he, when raising this Regiment for service under the War Office, received permission to introduce a system which was an entire departure from that of the Indian Army. Without going into details of the system it will interest you to know that owing it its success in the Hongkong Regiment the Government of India in 1900, directed its adoption by the Infantry Regiments of the Indian Army. The uniform of the Regiment is also unique and that too will be worn in future by Indian Regiments. Before the arrival in this Colony of the Regiments of the Indian Army proper, we posed but as a sample of the 150,000 troops which India has always ready for Imperial service, and it is very gratifying to us to be told that our efforts have been more creditable than otherwise. It has been said that good soldiers should remain equally unmoved by praise or by blame but it would be impossible for any body of men to listen to what your Excellency has been pleased to say—impossible for them to read

THE EXCELLENT REPORTS

which General Sir Arthur Gaselee and Sir William Gascoigne and other officers in high position have written—without feeling very proud indeed. The result which might so easily have been different is due to a good system and also to the very liberal treatment we have received from the War Office—treatment which, as regards the men under their command, officers of the Indian Staff Corps have never had the good fortune to receive before. We naturally deplore the disbandment of the Regiment, but we recognise its necessity and can now only try to get together a regiment of the same kind again. On behalf of the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men, past and present, of the Hongkong Regiment, I thank your Excellency for the honour you have done the Regiment by holding this farewell parade, and I wish here also to express to the residents of the Colony present our great appreciation of their attendance this afternoon. We of the Hongkong Regiment have spent very happy years in this beautiful Colony, and we hope that your Excellency and residents will remember the Hongkong Regiment as long and as well as the Hongkong Regiment will always remember you (applause).

Major Berger then called for three cheers for the Governor, which were given with alacrity; then three cheers for Sir William Gascoigne echoed over the parade ground, followed by a thrice-swelling 'Hurrah' for the people of Hongkong. And this brought the proceedings to a close.

On October 12th the colours of the Regiment were deposited in St. John's Church. An escort composed of two companies of the battalion in full review uniform marched to the Durbar House, headed by the Regimental band, and, receiving the colours, escorted them up to the Cathedral. Major Berger and the British and native officers marched a little in advance of the escort, the brigot uniform of which made an exceedingly pretty picture, many interested groups of people watched the progress of the military procession which was met at the west door by the chaplain. A Royal salute having been played, the choir, chaplain and the officers native and British proceeded up the central aise, the choir and congregation singing 'Onward Christian Soldier' (Sullivan's setting). The escort did not remain for the service, returning instead to the barracks, the native officers sat with their British brothers it arms in the front row of chancel seats. They seemed to take a deep interest in the solemn service, the musical portion of which was admirably sung by the choir. The responses were "Ferial"; the "Te Deum" was Baket in F. The Rev. F. T. Johnson, M. A. the chaplain, preached an eloquent sermon approriate to the occasions, and after the offertory. Lieut. Moberley advanced with the King's Colour and Subadar-Major Sardar Khan, C. I. E., with the rich yellow regimental ensign, and handed them to the Chaplain at the altar rails, who said:—

On behalf of the Church Body of this Cathedral Church of S. John the Evangelist I receive these colours of the Hongkong Regiment to be preserved in this Church as a memorial of that Regiment for ever.—In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Speaker's memory must have failed him the other day when he declared that "that noise"—the hissing by some exuberant young Irishmen of Mr. Caine for having been fortunate enough to catch the Speaker's eye before Mr. William O'Brien—to be unheard of in the House. It was heard not so long ago, when Mr. Wyndham rose in his place to defend the action of the Irish Executive in the seizure of the "Irish People." Mr. Auberon Herbert, too, was hissed when, in 1872, he followed Sir Charles Dilke on a motion to call attention to the Civil List.

On the notice-board in St. Paul's Cathedral at the present time prominence is given to the following, which strikes us as eminently worthy of preservation "The Confirmation on Saturday, October the 25th, will be on Saturday, October the 18th, at 21.30 a. m." But, as we know, in the Chapter of St. Paul's a correct knowledge of syntax, as taught in Board schools, is regarded as the equivalent of vice and crime.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has broken the record in having on two occasions his father as one of his introducers to the House of Commons. He first entered Parliament at a by-election in 1892, when he was introduced by his father and his uncle, the late Mr. Richard Chamberlain, who then sat for West Islington. The likeness between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and his father and the similarity in their gaits, although still remarkable, are not so striking as on the occasion of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's first introduction to the House of Commons.

The President of the Royal Scottish Academy, Sir George Reid, has intimated to the Academy that he will resign his position in November. Sir George was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1870, and a full member in 1878. He is Scotland's greatest portrait-painter, and many distinguished Scotsmen are included in his gallery of portraits. It may be recalled that Mr. Gladstone on one occasion, before he was elected to the Presidency of the Academy did him a high honour in a speech which he del

WRITERS AND READERS.

A VOLUME of the early prose writings of James Russell Lowell will appear in England and in America this autumn. There will be essays and papers contributed to various publications, and some that have never been printed at all. Dr. Everett Hale, of Boston, who was a friend of Lowell's, writes a prefatory note to the book.

It has already been said that a further series of letters by Darwin might be expected. Mr. Murray now announces them, in two volumes, under the title "More Letters of Charles Darwin." They are, in effect, his correspondence with Hooker, Tyndall, Huxley and other lights of the scientific world, and so are a personal record of his own work. His son, Mr. Francis Darwin, and Mr. A. C. Seward have edited the letters.

We are getting a full life of Field Marshal Lord Seaton, an English soldier, who took a distinguished part in the Napoleonic wars. He was in the Peninsula first with Moore, who thought much of him, and afterwards with Wellington. He commanded a division on the fated day of Waterloo, and some authorities have held that the charge which he headed against Napoleon's Old Guard had much to do with Wellington's victory. Mr. Moore Smith, who recently edited the autobiography of Sir Harry Smith, is writing the memoir, and Mr. Murray will issue it.

Mr. Dent is to merge his Saintly Lives Series in a more comprehensive one to be known as the Temple Biographies. His idea was to issue thoughtful, well-written monographs on men whose lives have been saintly in the broad sense of simple faith and high achievement. He finds, however, that the average reader is wedded to the narrower description of the term "saintly lives," as associated with religion. The leading idea of the series will still be followed, as a forth-coming volume, by Mr. Bolton King, on Mazzini, will show. Then the Rev. Hugh Macmillan is writing on Mr. G. F. Watts, and Professor Dowden on Browning.

Mr. Bernhard Berenson, who has devoted so much attention to Italian art, is publishing a work relating to it with Mr. Murray. It may be described as a classified gallery, contained within two large volumes, of the drawings of Florentine painters. In many cases these drawings represent the plans, as it were, of subsequent pictures which became part of the world's treasury of art. Nearly two hundred facsimile illustrations are given in the work, and, as might be supposed, they furnish a unique key to the inspiration of the Florentine painters. The book, which contains a copious catalogue by Mr. Berenson, is limited to 355 copies for England and America. The price of it is fifteen guineas net.

Shortly Mr. John Lane is to publish an illustrated edition of Mr. Kenneth Grahame's well-known book "Dream Days." This edition is interesting in that it represents the work of a young American artist for whom Professor Herkomer has expressed a lively admiration. He is Mr. Maxfield Parrish, who, like Mr. Abbey and other leading American artists, began his studies at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He did a series of drawings a year or two ago for Mr. Kenneth Grahame's other book "The Golden Age." Professor Herkomer then declared that they stood for something new and romantic in art. The present drawings are in photogravure, and they certainly make a pretty book for Christmas.

There are some—not very many—fortunate people who possess copies of the original edition of William Blake's "Illustrations of the Book of Job." A copy, if put up for sale, would now fetch between £20 and £30, yet, hitherto, there has been no facsimile reproduction of the work. Mr. Dent is just issuing such an edition of this art work, which has always been admired for its beauty, delicacy, and power of design. He has employed the photogravure process, the better to do justice to the peculiar method of engraving which Blake adopted for his plates. The edition for England and America is being limited to a thousand copies.

No figure stands out more prominently among the Viceroys of India than the Marquis of Dalhousie. He had a friend and physician in another Scotsman, who had some of his own qualities, Dr. Alexander Grant. Two years ago Dr. Grant died at a ripe old age, and Mr. Murray is now publishing an autobiography which he left, as also his letters from Lord Dalhousie. The book has been edited by Dr. Grant's old friend, Dr. George Smith, of Edinburgh. It has a double interest in that it throws light upon Lord Dalhousie's work in India, and upon the medical and sanitary reforms which Dr. Grant initiated there. Some of these reforms, Dr. Smith remarks, have only been proved in their full worth during the recent campaign in South Africa.

As we have many cathedrals, so there are many books about them, but not apparently, one handbook to them all. Thinking this a want, Mr. Dent has just published a volume of which the author, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, says:—"I have attempted to give an architectural description of all the cathedral churches of England, Wales, and Scotland, together with a brief history of each See." He seeks—to follow the traces of the handiwork of the great master builders who have filled the British Isles with so many noble shrines, to mark the growth and development of the various styles and modes of building, and to endeavour to interpret their meaning. The book runs to five hundred pages, and is illustrated by Mr. Railton and other artists.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is just publishing in his Colonial Library a new volume of children's stories by that facinating writer E. Nesbit. The book resembles the author's earlier books "The would-be-goods" and "The Treasure Seekers" in that it treats of the experiences of five very real and human children, living in the modern world of commonplace and machinery. But it differs from them by reason of the sixth person in the little drama, the strange uncanny "It" whose wonderful powers upset all ordinary laws of nature and make possible such adventures as do not usually fall to the lot of children at least nowadays. These adventures are varied and thrilling and the story of the five children and the way in which they manage to escape from the very tight places into which they are thrust by the gentle malice of "It" will form most pleasant reading to all children who care for the Bastable family and for that realistic delineation of childish life and character which is E. Nesbit's strong point.

An important new issue in Unwin's Colonial Library is a translation of "The Deeps of Deliverence" a novel by the most distinguished of living Dutch writers F. van Eeden. Like Tolstoy and like Gorky van Eeden is an artist who concerns himself with the more intimate truths of life. The present work which is inspired by a profound if unconventional religious feeling, tells the life history of Hedwig Marga de Fontayne. It traces the evolution of the soul of a woman with a singularly daring realism, but a realism marked always by its moral significance. The story is a study of the inner life, a tragedy of temperament and circumstance. A woman of strong conflicting impulses to whose lot fall all the great experiences a woman may know Hedwig finds at last a guiding principle for her life. Both moving and impressive the truth and intensity of this story will appeal to the growing class of readers who follow the higher tendencies of European fiction.

Another striking novel which will shortly appear in Mr. Fisher Unwin's Colonial Library is "The Long Vigil" by Mr. F. Jenner Tayler. The narrator and chief actor in the story is an insignificant clerk in a City office; the heroine is an absolutely unattractive and acid typist of thirty engaged in the same place of business. Into this milieu the author introduces St. John the beloved Apostle of whom Christ said "If I will that he tarry till I come" who is waiting on earth till the second coming and now and then revealing himself to some chosen individual for the furtherance of some divine plan. The author's aim is lofty; he endeavours to point out the great purpose behind the apparently most futile incidents, and effected by the most insignificant instruments, he points out the necessity of faith and of continuance in well doing in spite of ridicule and apparent failure; and he embodies these lessons in a story with most unexpected and unusual situations. The introduction of St. John may perhaps be startling to some minds, but none who read the book can fail to recognise its high intention and its originality.

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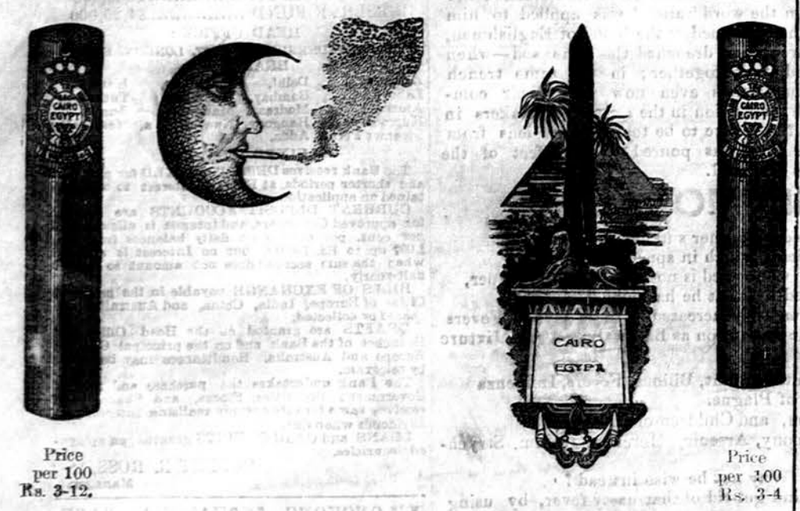

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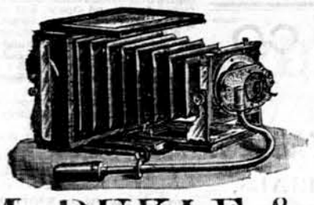

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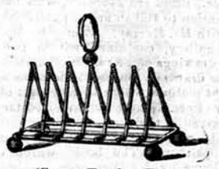
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1 " " 29
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